

Soviet-Egyptian Communiqué Demands Pullback by Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and Egypt agreed to a communiqué issued last night, said that, they continued to support all efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis.

They warned, however, that a continuation of the present situation in which Israel occupies Arab territories will increase "the danger to world peace."

The moderately worded communiqué was distributed after a high-level Egyptian delegation, led by Vice-President Ali Sabry, had departed for home after a week of talks with Soviet officials, led by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and top-ranking Soviet military, foreign affairs and economic specialists.

As the result of the talks, which were said to have taken place in an atmosphere of "friendship and full mutual understanding," the communiqué said:

Arabs Cut Off Ban of French Jet Engines

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A 14-year-old Arab ban on the French makers of jet engines for the Mirage fighter plane has been lifted. Mohammed Mahjoub, the commissioner-general of the Arab Republic of Syria, has announced that the company, Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNECMA), had submitted documents proving that it had severed all dealings with Israel.

The decision to remove SNECMA from the Arab blacklist was taken yesterday by the conference here of heads of boycott offices in Arab countries.

SNECMA manufactures the jet engines for Dassault, the makers of the Mirages. Dassault and all its subsidiaries were blacklisted in 1956 when the company sold the first Mirages to Israel. The sale highlighted Franco-Israeli military cooperation in the wake of the Suez war that year. Israel had joined France and Britain in an attack against Egypt.

Boycott officers here today declined to say, however, if allowing SNECMA to operate in Arab countries meant that the Dassault company has also been removed from the blacklist.

Informed sources here pointed out that the Arab ban on the Mirages had not been enforced fully because of special considerations bearing on Arab armament requirements. As early as 1964, an Arab summit conference allowed Lebanon to buy Mirage fighter planes with Arab League funds allocated to help strengthen Lebanon's military defenses.

The Arab boycott of Dassault was set aside by Syria last year when the regime of Col. Moammar Kadhafi concluded a deal with France for purchasing 110 Mirage fighter planes.

The formality of lifting the ban on the Mirages had been expected since the late French President Charles de Gaulle enforced an embargo, after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, on the delivery of 60 Mirages which had been manufactured for Israel. In December, 1968, De Gaulle imposed a ban on the export of spare parts for Mirages already in use by the Israelis.

Guerrillas Say Jordan Army Was Repulsed in 2-Day Battle

(Continued from Page 1) established that the initial fighting had been between the commandos and the government-sponsored militia.

Both King Hussein and guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat were out of the country. The king was in London on a private visit with his family and Mr. Arafat was in Saudi Arabia.

Israeli Attack Seen At the same time, the Israeli news agency said that diplomatic sources in Amman were expecting an Israeli attack against the new bases the commandos had set up in the Jordan Valley after they left Amman and other cities as part of the September peace accord.

The Palestine guerrillas said that they had stepped up operations against Israel since Dec. 1 to prove that they had not been weakened by the September fighting with Jordan.

In Amman, the official guerrilla newspaper, Fatah, listed more than 20 bomb-throwing attacks in the Gaza Strip and the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and said that guerrillas had blown up an Israeli gunboat recently near Lebanon.

The newspaper again vowed that the guerrillas would sabotage any peaceful settlement between the Arab states and Israel.

A Palestinian guerrilla newspaper in Beirut also said that a Free Jordanian Movement has begun an armed rebellion against King Hussein.

12 Soldiers Slain The newspaper Al-Hadaf said that the rebels have killed 12 Jordanian soldiers in three attacks on army posts in Amman and the Jordanian villages of Ras al-Ein since Dec. 11.

Al-Hadaf belongs to the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the group that was involved in a series of aircraft hijackings last summer.

Neither the Jordanian government nor the Palestinian guerrilla leadership has yet been able to identify the leaders of the new movement, nor what they stand for.

\$1 1/2 Billion More Urged In Israeli Aid

Sen. Jackson Sees Need for 1972

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., sponsor of a \$500-million military credit for Israel about to be approved by Congress, has forecast that Israel will need an equivalent amount in 1972.

Administration sources said that Israel officials had already informed Washington that as much as \$300 million in credits in the fiscal year starting next June 30 would be needed. But they said they had not heard a figure as high as Sen. Jackson gave.

Without going into detail, Sen. Jackson asserted that "Israel's immediate crisis requirement for the next fiscal year (1972) will at least equal the \$300-million credit extended this year. Unless some relatively inexpensive method to suppress S&M missiles is discovered, which seems unlikely, grant aid for certain items will be needed."

Finis Israel Weaker

The senator, reporting on a trip to Israel last month, said that the Egyptian missile buildup along the Suez Canal since the Aug. 7 ceasefire had left Israel in a weaker position militarily.

Nonetheless, he asserted, "the Israelis are in a good military position to hold the Bar-Lev line" on the east bank of the canal and "the deployments of armored units in the Sinai are well positioned to prevent a crossing of the canal" by Egyptian forces.

In a report to Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, released last week, Sen. Jackson took issue with the Nixon administration approach to the Middle East peace negotiations.

The United States, he asserted, should be more wary of Soviet tactics and assume that the Soviet Union is interested in exploiting Arab-Israeli differences and will resist, rather than support, peace-making efforts.

"If there were no Arab-Israeli conflict," the report's 22-page report stated, "the Soviet Union would not have been able to exploit the tragic conflict between Arabs and Jews ranks high among the cynical designs of Russia's post-war policy."

Sen. Jackson said in his conclusion, "that for the foreseeable future the search for a stable peace in the Middle East will be resisted, rather than supported, by Soviet policy."

Reopening the Suez Canal, the senator said, "is to the Soviets a matter of top priority, a fact which may partly explain their encouragement of the Egyptian war of attrition against Israeli forces along the Bar-Lev line."

The requirement of an ultimate peace settlement, he went on, "total demilitarization" of the Sinai peninsula. "This is necessary, his report said, to insure the physical security of Israel by reducing the proximity of any military threat from Egypt."

Equally important, he contended, was U.S. support for Israeli demands for "defensible borders" once Arab-Israeli negotiations get under way.

The Jackson report specifically called for the administration to "drop" earlier proposals for Israel to give up all but "insubstantial" portions of the Arab territory it captured in 1967, as part of a territorial settlement with the Arabs.

This proposal, made public by Secretary of State William P. Rogers in December, 1969, has been known as the "Rogers formula."

At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Rogers sidestepped a direct question on whether it remained government policy, evidently to avoid offending Israel at a time when Washington hopes the Israelis are about to return to the Middle East negotiations.

U.S. Scientists Urge Top Priority For ABM Limit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—The Federation of American Scientists recommended yesterday that the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) work to limit anti-ballistic missile development regardless of any other impasse.

"ABMs," the scientist said, "are the single most important system affecting strategic stability." They reasoned that only with anti-missile missiles can the Russians cancel the threat posed by America's undersea Polaris force.

Should a complete ABM ban prove impossible, the federation urged compromise. One plan would be to allow both nations to defend their national capitals with the high-acceleration, nuclear-tipped rockets.

Another might be a freeze on existing ABM deployment. A third compromise would allow the 64 ABM sites now ringing Moscow to remain in place while the United States goes ahead with Safeguard I—the plan to defend two U.S. Minuteman bases with anti-missile missiles.

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TOGETHER—Kidnapped West German consul Eugen Beihl with wife and daughter as he arrived in Biarritz, France, Saturday. He was released by his abductors Friday.

Consul Reunited With Family

Beihl 'Never Saw the Faces' Of His Basque Kidnappers

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Eugen Beihl, the West German consul here who was freed Friday by Basque nationalists, returned to San Sebastian yesterday after being reunited with his wife and daughter in Biarritz, France.

At a press conference after he

returned, the 58-year-old consul told reporters he "never saw the faces" of his kidnappers, but that they were all men who spoke Basque.

Mr. Beihl flew from Frankfurt to Biarritz yesterday on a West German Air Force plane for the reunion with his Spanish-born wife, Bonifacia, and his daughter, Lucia, 29. They boarded the plane to greet him, and two hours later all three left the French city by car for San Sebastian, where he was abducted from his home on Dec. 1.

Mr. Beihl said he believes he was held prisoner in the Spanish Basque province of Alava. "I had the impression—only the impression—that I was taken to the province of Alava, because I felt as if we were climbing a mountain pass," he said.

Postcards and letters he sent during captivity had the postmark of Vitoria, capital of the province, which lies southwest of San Sebastian and south of Bilbao.

At the time of the kidnapping it was believed members of the outlawed Basque nationalist movement, ETA, intended to hold Mr. Beihl until the fate was known of six of their comrades facing a possible death penalty from a Burgos court.

The six Basques and two others, all alleged guerrillas, have still not been sentenced. The sentencing is expected tomorrow.

He declined to comment when asked by a reporter if his kidnappers were prepared to kill him if any Basque prisoners at the Burgos trial were condemned to death.

Mr. Beihl held the press conference after having a medical examination by his doctor. Dressed in a gray suit, he sat smiling beside his wife and daughter in a room decorated with flowers sent by well-wishers.

The doctor who examined Mr. Beihl said he was in good health but had lost some weight. Mr. Beihl flapped his trousers at the waist to show the loss, but said his captors gave him medicine and pills he needed.

In Bonn last night, Mr. Beihl said in a recorded television interview that he believed his kidnappers were not criminals.

"Perhaps they were fanatics, but definitely not criminals," he said. While in captivity, he said he was treated "usually politely."

"They showed great respect. The talking only got tough when it came to politics," he said. "I regretted that, in my view, they were being shortchanged in their approach."

He said his captors made it clear such action was necessary to arouse the Basque people. Earlier, they had told him the kidnapping was in connection with the trial of the 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos, he said.

The diplomat told television viewers how on Dec. 1 he was suddenly surrounded by strange men with machine guns as he was about to put his car in the garage. Although he was held in a room with shattered windows and a chimney which did not work, the consul said he received good Spanish food. At no time did all his kidnappers stay in the room together and frequently he was left with only one masked man on guard, he added.

After Mr. Beihl's arrival in West Germany Friday, the two West German television men held by the Basque nationalists pending his safe arrival were freed. They returned to their hotel in Saint-Jean-de-Lux, France, early yesterday.

The two men, Peter Kruse and André Chambrun, employed by the Second West German television network, said it was impossible to give details of their short captivity except that "we have been in Spain."

Meanwhile, in Madrid, the West German government said it did not pay any ransom for the release of Mr. Beihl. A spokesman of the West German Embassy also denied reports that his government appealed to the Spanish government to show clemency to the 16 accused in the trial in Burgos.

Snow, Cold Grip Europe, Even in South

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Much of Europe shivered under a blanket of snow today to the delight of skiers and the dismay of motorists.

Parts of the Mediterranean coast of Spain saw their first snow in 15 years and in Genoa, Italy's largest port, ships were docked in white.

Places more used to snow, including France and Britain, suffered cold snaps after a white Christmas, with blocked roads and in some places disrupted rail travel.

Skiers were heartened by the cold snaps, and heavy snowfalls were reported in Austrian resorts. But in some Swiss resorts, below-average snowfalls recorded so far this winter are worrying hotel owners. The worst befell skiers in Britain, where snow lies almost everywhere except by a freak, on the ski slopes of Scotland.

Snow up to eight inches deep was reported in nearby Kent. The weather played havoc with what little public transport runs over the holiday. At many stations passengers shivered for up to 90 minutes waiting for trains, a railway spokesman said.

At least seven people have died in a cold wave that hit all of France. Three tramps were found frozen to death in Brittany, where temperatures have plunged to 22 degrees Fahrenheit. In Marseilles, three people died in accidents involving gas leaks, while at Montluçon, in central France, a young man died and a girl with him was found unconscious after they parked their car and left the motor running and the heater on.

France had a white holiday as far south as Avignon and Nîmes, normally known for their gentle temperatures.

A heavy snowfall starting in early evening covered virtually the whole southern half of France. Passes through the Pyrenees were blocked and the international frontier was closed at several points. In the Valencia region, the government's emergency aid plan went into effect to rescue snow-bound drivers and to restore electrical and telephone lines.

Much of Italy lay under a blanket of snow and the temperature was below freezing in most parts of the country.

The weather was warmer in southern Italy but heavy rains caused minor floods near Rome and flash floods hit parts of Sicily.

Temperatures in Moscow plunged to around 5 degrees today.

In Austria, heavy snow fell in Carinthia, Styria and parts of east Tyrol early today. The snow, coming from the south, delayed traffic and drivers had to fit chains to the wheels of their vehicles to negotiate some of the mountain passes.

In Stockholm, the temperature dropped today to 22 degrees, making this the coldest Christmas season since 1961. A thick blanket of snow covered most of Sweden. Subfreezing weather and snow also hit Denmark over the weekend.

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In Statements to Court

Jews in Soviet Hijack Trial Affirmed Wish to Go to Is

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Leningrad sources made available to Western newsmen tonight an account of the final statements made by the 11 defendants in the hijacking trial last week before they heard the court's verdict. Two of them, Mark X. Dymshits and Edward S. Kuznetsov, received death sentences. The nine others got prison camp terms ranging from 4 to 15 years.

The final statements, which were written down from memory by friends and relatives of the accused who were in court, indicated that none of the defendants denied taking part in the plan to hijack a one-engine plane and fly it to Sweden, but all expressed shock at the harsh sentences asked by the prosecutor—which were accepted by the judge—since the group was arrested on June 15 before it ever got aboard the plane.

The Jews in the group had sought without success to get permission to emigrate to Israel and in their final statements most of them reaffirmed their desire.

Kuznetsov told the court that "I had no intention of bringing harm to the Soviet Union." "I only wanted to live in Israel. I didn't consider as a hostile political act a possible request for political asylum," he said. The defendants were tried for treason in seeking to flee the country, but Kuznetsov said he only considered himself "partly guilty" of the charges.

"Extremely Harsh" Dymshits, a former pilot who planned to take over the controls of the plane, said he thought the death sentences asked by the prosecutor "were excessively harsh." He said that if he hadn't been barred from work as a pilot he probably would not have sought to flee the country.

"We, the group of defendants, are people of different backgrounds," Dymshits was reported to have said. "Many of us met only on the last day. It is comforting to know that we did not lose our human qualities here, and did not start biting each other like spiders in a jar."

The longest reported "final word" was by Silva Zaimanov, the 27-year-old wife of Kuznetsov. She received a ten-year camp sentence.

She said that "Soviet law must not regard as treason a desire to live in another country. I am convinced that according to the law, it would be necessary to bring to court those who illegally have flouted our right to live where we want."

"Let the court take note of the fact that if we had been permitted to leave, there would not have been this 'criminal plot,'" she said.

"Israel is a country with which we Jews are connected spiritually and historically. I hope that the government of the U.S.S.R. will soon decide this question positively," she said.

"I wished to live there as a family, to work. I would not have been involved in politics. My whole interest in politics is contained in the simple wish to emigrate. I do not doubt for a minute that sometime I shall emigrate and live in Israel. This dream, sanctified by two thousand years of hope, will never leave me. Next year in Jerusalem. And now I repeat:

"If I forget you, Jerusalem, let my right hand wither and fall."

The two non-Jews in the group were Alexander Murzhenko and Yuri F. Fyodorov. Fyodorov, who received a 15-year sentence, said he could not understand why Kuznetsov was singled out with Dymshits to receive the death sentence.

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2 Red Par Attack Soviet Hijack Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

terms on the mainly Jewish men and women.

Synagogue Seized NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP).—About 30 members of the Jewish Defense League have taken over a synagogue the Soviet mission to the U.S. said that they would stay in the building "until their condemnation of the trial is complete."

A spokesman for the mission said this morning's takeover aimed at "advertising" the mission's position on the trial.

The takeover followed action Thursday in which members of the JDL were breaking into the synagogue.

Protest in London LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Several hundred Jewish students demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in London to protest against the trial.

Earlier, a meeting took place between the Soviet Ambassador and British Foreign Office officials. The meeting was arranged at the British Foreign Office, where the Soviet Ambassador, Sir Alexander Dargatzis, met with British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

No details were given of the discussion, which concerned the Leningrad trial. Meanwhile, John Cardin, leader of Britain's Catholics, urged the archbishop of Leningrad to seek clemency for the defendants.

Shock in Finland HELSINKI, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Central Council of Finnish religious congregations expressed shock yesterday at the harsh sentences imposed in the Leningrad court.

1,000 Protest at Berlin, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Approximately 1,000 persons gathered in front of the Soviet Embassy today to protest the trial. The demonstrators attempted to deliver a letter for mercy. Embassy officials refused to accept it.

Socialists Appeal LONDON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Socialist International, claims to represent 75 democratic Socialists in the world, appealed yesterday to the Soviet Union to commutate the death sentences.

Belgium Sends Plea BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP).—Belgium appealed yesterday to the Soviet government to commute the death sentences at the trial. The Foreign Ministry said the government intervened with the Soviet Union "as the interpreter of opinion in Belgium."

Ottawa Jews March OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (AP).—About 250 members of Jewish community marched today to protest the trial. The demonstration was held in front of the Soviet Embassy.

Australian Appeal CANBERRA, Australia, (UPI).—Australian Prime Minister G. Gorton tonight carried out the death sentence posed on two Jews.

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Porpoises Off to War

(Continued from Page 1)

small buzzer attached to the cradle portion that falls away from a missile after the launch. The \$4,700 cradle can be reused. It was the first time the Navy had ever recovered one.

Detection Work In 1968, Navy scientists predicted that the 300-pound porpoises could "some day be used in detecting submarines, mines and underwater missile installations."

The Union account continued: "Porpoises are being trained to detect enemy frogmen and to attach magnetized wires to torpedoes and missiles lying on the ocean floor. They also are being trained to guide lost frogmen back to U.S. ships."

"Porpoises have been trained to pick out a patch of copper foil 'identical patches of aluminum and other metals.' In recent tests, the porpoises were accurate 100 percent of the time despite attempts to confuse them."

"They have proved they can distinguish between ball bearings only 2 1/8 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter."

Cat Saves 6, Dies in Blaze

OREM, Utah, Dec. 27 (AP).

Robert Weaver credits a cat he didn't particularly care for with saving the lives of his family of six in a Christmas morning fire. The cat died, however.

Mr. Weaver said the cat jumped on his bed and continued to yester him. He got out of bed to throw the pet outside and discovered his house was on fire.

The family escaped, but its 314,000 home was leveled. "For some reason, the cat went back inside and never did come out," Mr. Weaver said.

WEATHE

ALABAMA	20	5	Cloud
ALASKA	20	3	Very
ARIZONA	15	25	Over
ARKANSAS	18	64	Part
CALIFORNIA	22	56	Very
CANADA	22	32	Over
CONNECTICUT	23	21	Over
DELAWARE	23	21	Over
DENVER	23	21	Over
DUBLIN	23	21	Over
FLORIDA	23	21	Over
FRANKFURT	23	21	Over
GENEVA	23	21	Over
HELSINKI	23	21	Over
HONG KONG	23	21	Over
LOS ANGELES	23	21	Over
LONDON	23	21	Over
MADRID	23	21	Over
MILAN	23	21	Over
MONTREAL	23	21	Over
MOSCOW	23	21	Over
MUNICH	23	21	Over
NEW YORK	23	21	Over
PARIS	23	21	Over
PRAGUE	23	21	Over
ROME	23	21	Over
SAN FRANCISCO	23	21	Over
STOCKHOLM	23	21	Over
SYDNEY	23	21	Over
TOKYO	23	21	Over
VIENNA	23	21	Over
WASHINGTON	23	21	Over
ZURICH	23	21	Over

ong Mount Two Attacks les Outside Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Two attacks against government forces within 21 miles of the capital today killed 19 government soldiers and 19 guerrillas. Spokesmen said 30 killed in one of the attacks also reported two

Pledges ress for Release

by Abramson
ON, Dec. 27.—President Nixon today pledged that he is the prisoner of war from military and operations in the North, and assured that he would be released as soon as possible. He said that he would be released as soon as possible. He said that he would be released as soon as possible.

demands of "comply with special standards" of POWs, the President said. He said that he would be released as soon as possible. He said that he would be released as soon as possible.

ident specifically d's recent release of an war prisoners. duplicated others the President said the military services ation identifying ng been captured am. These lists also ng about our men Vietnam or ele-shine."

Cites Others
week's list of 368 kins 20 dead and "repeated—was Secretary Melvin the United States n of at least 29 Mr. Nixon's letter l to families of the test list, minus the sed.

ach 1971, we face question of the re- "in the President 7, in my Indochina, I proposed the use of all POWs on On Dec. 10, we first step, the release letnamese prisoners South Vietnam and etnamese prisoners uth Vietnam.

enous a prisoner-al as history has ve, in effect, offer- 8,000 North Viet- ners for 800 free

nt to approach this unne basis and to e from the political sies of the war. other side's abrupt proposals, they ct. You have my t we are ready roceed toward ar- the release of all ar on both sides." Angeles Times

Christmas Celebration ibed Over Hanoi Radio

ec. 27 (AP)—U.S. ar in North Vietnam is carols in a pro- y Hanoi radio. The e changed some of elude promises that join their families. he Air Force hymn, n, and then: a merry Christmas, a merry Christmas, a merry Christmas New Year.

r a home reunion, a home reunion, a home reunion and we'll on.

you and keep you ss you and keep you d reunion day." ast, monitored here, d an interview be- Vietnamese official who identified him- Walker Eugene Wil- via Cross Roads, Pa. receiving mail and home.

sived many letters, I en letters from home packages," he said, eired another pack- e. The package had y candy and every- dy and I had eight a family, which has ntal value to me." ur, described by the ese as "a tall man ery merry," said he June 16, 1968, on a th about 120 miles demilitarized zone. New Name?

only prisoner inter- 0 to 20 voices were : caroling and the mense commensurate l other downed air- g prepare the party



SURPRISE—Sgt. Maj. Earl Garden shows his daughter, Angela, 10, a strange Christmas greeting. Sgt. Garden, on active duty since 1939, received his draft notice from a Philadelphia board on Dec. 24. Draft board officials had no comment to make.

Nixon Sets 'Rapid' Phase-Out Of Herbicide Use in Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—President Nixon announced yesterday an "orderly, yet rapid phase-out" of all defoliants used in South Vietnam and that during the several months phase-out they would be used only in restricted areas.

Herbicides are now being used to destroy vegetation and weeds and until last April were also used to kill crops which could be used by the enemy.

North Korea Accuses U.S. in Sea Incident

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—North Korea charged that the United States sent armed ships into North Korean waters Saturday, but the Pentagon denied it, saying only Korean ships were involved in the incident.

The official North Korean News Agency also said U.S. Air Force planes fired more than 50 shells at North Korean patrol boats. The agency did not say how many ships or planes were involved.

In Washington, the State Department said it received a report from Seoul describing what was apparently the same incident. According to the report, officials said, a South Korean fishing vessel went into North Korean waters. The boat was approached by North Korean patrol vessels that pursued it into South Korean waters, the report said, until they were chased back north by South Korean shore batteries.

The South Korean Defense Ministry in Seoul said today the eight-ton fishing vessel was "drifting" (after an engine breakdown) in the vicinity of the armistice line between the Koreas when the North Korean patrol boat attempted to seize it.

The North Korean craft opened fire, a spokesman said, and South Korean shore batteries shot back to protect the unarmed fishing boat.

The North Korean vessel retreated into its own territorial waters when South Korean patrol boats and jet fighters were dispatched, he said, and the fishing boat returned to its home port without any casualties.

U.S. Coast Guard Saves 5 at Sea 5 Miles Off Cuba

MIAMI, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—A U.S. Coast Guard helicopter rescued three women, two children and two dogs from a converted naval patrol boat sinking off the northwestern tip of Cuba, a Coast Guard spokesman said yesterday.

The Coast Guard first contacted the U.S. State Department for permission to carry out the Friday rescue five miles from the Communist island, just outside Cuba's three-mile territorial waters.

The owner-operator of the vessel—the 55-foot Sea Rover—radioed that it had run aground and was sinking. The helicopter took off the women, children and dogs, but Nikola Serezija remained behind to try to salvage his boat, the spokesman said.

U.S. Studying Lead in Fish Near Coasts

LA JOLLA, Calif., Dec. 27 (UPI)—Some of the lead pollutants from automobile exhausts may be finding their way into man's body by way of the fish he eats, according to a study under way here at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Dr. T. J. Chow, marine chemist, said that fish living in coastal waters near metropolitan centers have been found to have abnormally high amounts of lead in their livers.

He said that the exact implications of this were unknown and that conclusive tests had not yet been made on the fleshy parts of fish.

The studies are continuing, and there is much work to be done, but our preliminary findings convince us that we are on the right track," he said.

Sea bass caught off the southern California coast near smog-plagued Los Angeles showed an average content of 22 parts of lead for each million parts of liver tissue—two to three times the normal amount.

Dr. Chow said that fish caught near the California coast usually have a lead content twice that of fish caught 200 miles offshore. He said that, although the lead levels in fish had not yet been completely analyzed, he was confident they resulted primarily from automobile emissions and to a lesser degree from sewage effluent and industrial wastes.

About 90 percent of all the lead in today's environment comes from automobile exhausts, he added.

In Rome, at a recent marine pollution conference sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, another California oceanographer, Dr. B. W. Holstead, said that pollutants dumped into oceans were "contaminating and rapidly destroying our food supply."

Dr. Holstead, who is on the staff of the International Biotechnology Center's World Life Research Institute in Colton, Calif., said that thousands of halibut, croaker, sea bass, sole, and dab and other fish along the southern California coast and in the New York area showed a high incidence of cancerous growths, skin ulcers, malformations and genetic changes due to the increasing presence of cancer-producing carcinogens in the water.

Dr. Chow's certainty that the incidence of lead in the livers of fish would be traced principally to automobile emissions rests largely on isotopic examinations of the lead and on his findings that airborne lead from such emissions appears to be polluting waters 200 miles or more offshore and to depths of 30,000 feet.

Gynecologist to Be Singapore President

SINGAPORE, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Dr. Benjamin Sheares, a 63-year-old gynecologist and obstetrician, is to be the next president of Singapore.

An official statement today said Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew will move for the election of Dr. Sheares to the largely ceremonial post when parliament meets next week. He will succeed Yusof bin Isahak, who died on Nov. 23.

Among 20 New Measures Nixon Signs Birth Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon signed yesterday "landmark legislation" authorizing expanded federal birth-control programs and population research, the White House announced.

Mr. Nixon also announced he would not sign, and was thus killing, a \$233 million bill designed to induce medical schools to train more family doctors. He said that the measure "is unnecessary and represents the wrong approach to the solution of the nation's health problems."

Mr. Nixon signed the population bill along with 19 others at his retreat at Camp David, Md. In a statement on the family-planning measure, Mr. Nixon recalled that he sent Congress a message July 18, 1969, on this subject. The first response was a bill enacted last March creating a commission on population growth and the American future.

He said that the second bill carried out the rest of his request for expanded research in contraceptive development and behavioral sciences and for reorganization of family-planning services within the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Mr. Nixon said: "We can achieve the goal of providing adequate family-planning services within the next five years to all those who want them but cannot afford them."

In his statement on the bill for family doctors, the President recalled that he had announced that a health program would be one of the highest-priority proposals he would submit to Congress next year.

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Science Gives New Weapon To Firemen: Slippery Water

By Stuart Auerbach
CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Biochemists have developed a "slippery water" that more than doubles the ability of firemen to douse blazes.

The chemical additive that lets water slide through hoses easily was described Saturday to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by an official of the Rand Institute, which is studying ways to make the New York City Fire Department more efficient.

The "slippery water" was tested for 14 months in New York City under actual fire conditions, reported Dr. Edward M. Blum of the Rand Institute.

"Slippery water" is inexpensive, handy and solves a problem that has bedeviled firemen for years: How to get large amounts of water through light and manageable hoses without friction cutting down the water pressure.

Polyethylene Oxide
"You can cut off 1 million dollars of damage in a \$10 million fire with \$300 worth of the stuff," said Dr. Blum.

"The stuff" is polyethylene oxide, a long-chain organic molecule called a polymer that increases the flow of water through a hose by 70 percent and doubles the reach of the stream.

A fireman can deliver as much "slippery water" with a light, easily manageable hose as with the more common large, bulky and heavy hoses.

Polyethylene oxide has been known for about 25 years, but until two years ago it was regarded as a laboratory curiosity, said Dr. Blum.

The New York City tests are its first use in fire fighting, he said, but it also is being used to push water through irrigation systems in the dry Western areas of the U.S.

Dr. Blum said mechanical feeders added to fire department pumps inject small amounts of the chemical—a powder that is stored in a plastic bag—into the water as it comes from the hydrant to the pump, which sprays it over the fire.

Other provisions of the bill would give educational and home-loan benefits to servicemen with more than 180 days on active duty, instead of the two years required in present law, and would give educational benefits to veterans who must take courses to qualify for Small Business Administration loans.

Other measures approved by Mr. Nixon included the following: ● Creation of a plant-variety protection office in the Agriculture Department to handle a program for breeders, developers and discoverers of novel varieties of sexually produced plants. Similar to the patent system, it would give registrants exclusive rights to sell, reproduce, import and export such varieties, or to use them in the production of hybrids, for 17 years.

● Authority for the Interior Brandt Foe to Warsaw
WARSAW, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Rainer Barzel, floor leader of the opposition Christian Democrats in the West German Bundestag (lower house), will visit Poland for a few days in the second half of January, the official news agency, PAP, reported today.

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Article 64-A

The Soviet Union has responded to the worldwide expressions of horror over the death penalties which followed the first Leningrad trials by charging that "Zionist circles" have been "whipping up a new fit of anti-Soviet hysteria." That, in the complex reactions to the case, the particularly Zionist emotions over the "ingathering of the exiles" played a part is undeniable. So, too, have the circumstances surrounding the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East as a whole.

But the imposition of death sentences on Jews accused of trying to flee the Soviet Union by conspiring to hijack a plane produced a revulsion in quarters far removed from any hint of Israeli influence—in the French and British Communist parties, for example. And, in a curious way, the breadth and intensity of the protest against the operations of the Soviet judicial system are a tribute to the changed position of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world.

No one was particularly surprised when the Stalinist purges killed off many to the accompaniment of allegations of Zionist cosmopolitanism. But today, even after the campaign against dissident intellectuals, even after the intervention in Czechoslovakia, it was a shock to find a Soviet court regarding an attempt to flee abroad as reasonable, and deserving a capital penalty.

It brought a new recognition that the Soviet Union has its own Berlin wall in Article 64-A of the criminal code; that, just as those who man the wall will shoot down any who seek to overleap it, so the Soviet

courts will punish with death those who infringe that article. Both are at once the symbols and the hard facts of the closed society; both stand for the painful truth that the Communist system, which purports to be founded on an intellectual acceptance of certain political and economic precepts, in reality has reverted to the feudal concept that the serf is bound to the land.

This concept is repulsive to those voluntary societies which regard both immigration and emigration as human rights, conditional, perhaps, but nevertheless rights. And when the enforcement of an essentially feudal idea has overtones of darker medievalness, when it is accompanied by reminders that it was the Russian secret police which concocted the fraud of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and that it was the Russian pogroms that prefigured Dachau, and that it was Stalin who made his version of the Protocols the excuse for eliminating those whose conduct did not accord with Kremlin policy, the repulsion deepens.

Hijacking a plane is an international crime. Conspiracy to hijack a plane is surely a domestic offense. But when the death penalty is imposed upon convicted conspirators who were not trying to get a free ride, or to escape legitimate penalties for crimes committed at home, but simply because it was the only way in which they could leave one country for another, the hysteria does not lie in the protests, but in the penalty. Those on trial before the world are not the defendants in Leningrad, but the Russian prosecutors who are applying Article 64-A.

Civilian Control of the Military

The commander in chief of all the armed forces of the United States is always a civilian, the President. The secretary of defense, the President's deputy in charge of the armed forces, is a civilian, too. There is nothing accidental, or sentimental, either, about this arrangement. It simply reflects recognition of a basic fact of political life—that civilian control of the military is essential to the maintenance of a free society. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird deserves the warmest commendation for his understanding of this fact and for his prompt action to reorganize military intelligence under civilian control in response to charges that the Army has undertaken a vast program of surveillance of public officials as well as private citizens.

It is no derogation of the military to say that it must always be kept subordinate to civilian authority; and it entails no want of appreciation for the indispensable role the armed forces play in the defense of freedom. But that role is best discharged by total abstention from political affairs.

That this fact should have been forgotten, or temporarily blurred, by the Army is profoundly disquieting. The allegations that military snipers presumed to keep tabs on political leaders, journalists and other civilians who were critical of prevailing governmental policies suggest that military leaders have gotten shockingly out of touch with their own great traditions. Official sur-

veillance of political dissent is always dangerous, even when it is undertaken by civilian agencies. It has an inescapably chilling effect on the exercise of First Amendment freedoms—particularly on the right of expression and the right of association. And this operates to thwart self-government by depriving those in authority of the challenges which promote efficiency and bring about the correction of official error.

But surveillance of political dissent by the military is the most chilling of all because the military possesses such overwhelming physical power. It used to be an American tradition to avoid all but the most minute armies in peacetime; that distrust of military power grew out of an awareness that all power tends to be self-aggrandizing. But a minute army is a luxury not compatible with the realities of the contemporary world. The United States is obliged today to maintain a great military establishment. It can afford to do so, however, only if it confines that establishment resolutely to its appropriate purposes.

No doubt Secretary Laird has a firm grasp on the importance of civilian control of the military, gleaned from his career in the House of Representatives. The reorganization he has ordered must amount to much more than mere window-dressing. It must genuinely serve to put the men in uniform in their proper relation to civilian authority.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Prisoner Issue

Secretary of State Rogers spoke to the point in describing as a "contemptible maneuver" Hanoi's action in summoning representatives of Sens. Kennedy and Fulbright to Paris and handing them a previously known list of American war prisoners.

This propaganda charade, which has boomeranged badly, undoubtedly was designed to publicize further North Vietnam's increasing compliance over the past year with some requirements of international law, not only in releasing lists of prisoners, but in permitting more mail and packages to reach them. The move backfired in part because it aroused false hopes that new names would be released. More important, it failed because it could not divert attention from Hanoi's continuing refusal to comply with other, more important aspects of international law.

Despite claims of "lenient and humane" treatment of American POWs, North Vietnam continues to insist that they are "war criminals" not covered by the Geneva convention, which Hanoi has signed. Hanoi's purpose, which Secretary Rogers rightly described as inhuman and barbaric, undoubtedly is to exploit American concern about the prisoners to force American withdrawal from Vietnam. The effect has been precisely

the opposite. Substantial support for President Nixon's Vietnam policies has been generated in the United States and abroad by the vigorous campaign mounted by the administration since March, 1969, to publicize the plight of the prisoners. Recognition of this development undoubtedly accounts for Hanoi's improved behavior on the POW issue. But much more remains to be done.

In addition to the 339 POWs Hanoi has listed as still in its hands, information is needed on more than two dozen others who have been reported as captives in North Vietnam, and another 81 reportedly captured in South Vietnam and Laos. Furthermore, Hanoi's cooperation is needed in determining the fate of more than 1,000 Americans listed by Washington as missing in action in North Vietnam, South Vietnam and Laos.

Far more important, Hanoi has refused to release seriously ill prisoners or to permit neutral inspection of its POW camps, as required by the Geneva convention. Denials of mistreatment are no substitute for impartial testimony when there are reports alleging that torture has reduced some prisoners to shattered wrecks and that many others suffer from inadequate diet, lack of exercise and a degree of isolation that verges on solitary confinement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

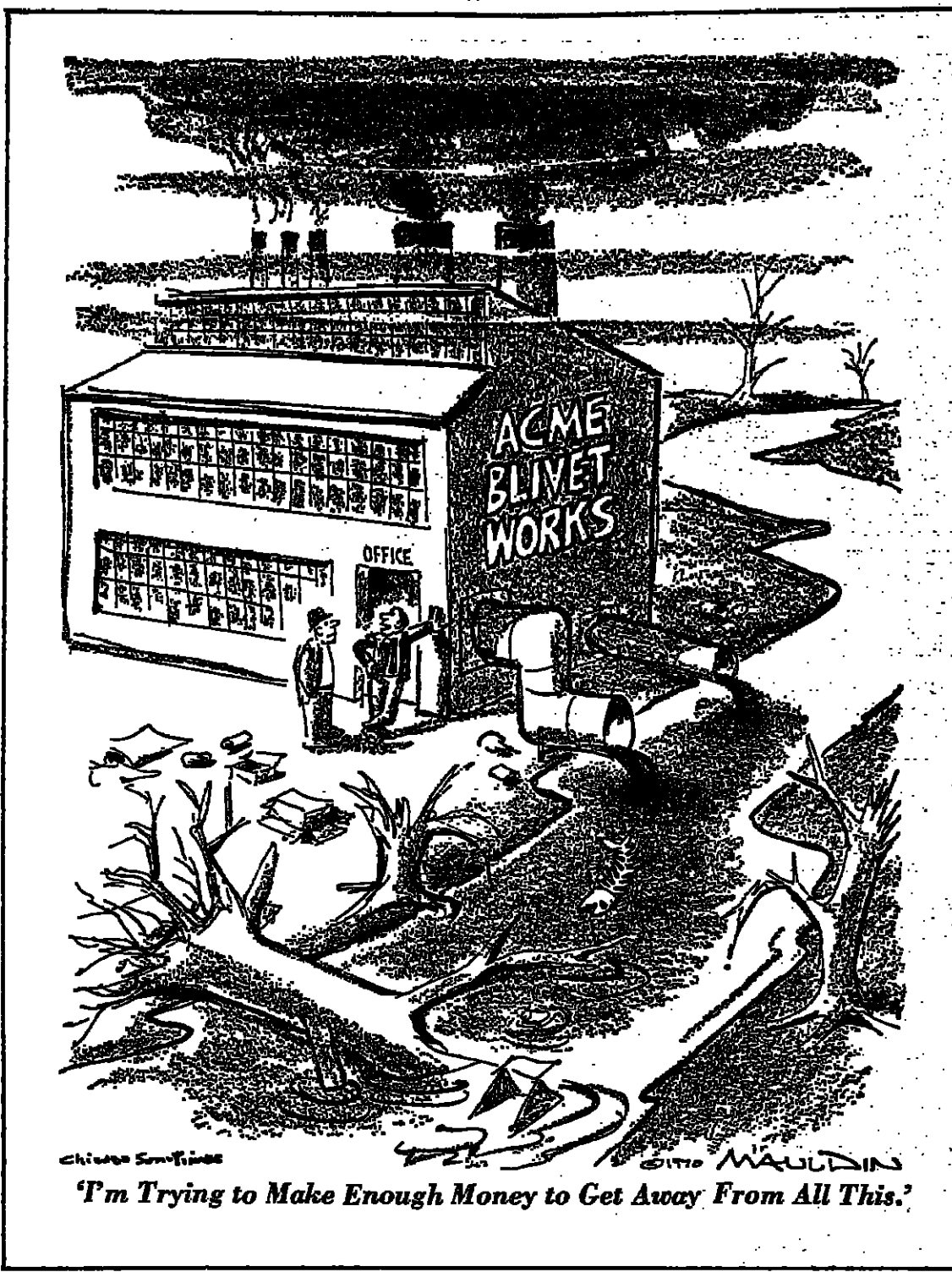
December 23, 1895

SAN SALVADOR—The garrison of Sonsonate revolted during a drill under somewhat remarkable circumstances. Colonel Rivera ordered his regiment to form a hollow square. One of the soldiers dropped his rifle. Upon the colonel's order, he was gagged and tied to a tree and literally whipped to death. One of his comrades then shouted "Viva la revolucion." The men then fell upon Colonel Rivera and other officers, and placed them in a line and shot them dead.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1920

DUBLIN—Seventeen persons, including two women, were killed in Ireland during the holidays. Six Sinn Féin men and a policeman were shot dead in a raid by Crown forces in the early hours of the morning in a large mansion in County Limerick, a martial law area. Dublin Castle has also given out the following list of Sinn Féin destruction in the last year: Court-houses destroyed, 89; policemen killed, 173; soldiers killed, 54; messengers robbed, 331.



The New Style in Cairo

By James Reston

CAIRO.—President Sadat of the United Arab Republic has already changed the tone of political life in Cairo. He is very bitter about Israel; he is very bitter about the Jews' haggling for territory, but, unlike Nasser, he talks primarily about "Egypt" and seems to waste little time dreaming about a vast Arab empire.

This is no Nasser, but he seems self-confident, active and calm. There is something startling, almost intimidating, about his appearance. He has falcon eyes, a dark callus in the middle of his forehead from years of praying with head to the ground. He is tall and lean, dresses in immaculate dark suits and solid ties like Spino Agnew, smokes a pipe and speaks fluent English, Persian and German, which he mastered during long periods of enforced meditation in jail.

Things looked rather miffy for him when he took over at the death of his famous predecessor, but the word in the Western embassies here is that he has made the transition in good form, and is doing sensible things, like bolstering about the drains and sanitation of Cairo, a subject that has been rather neglected for a couple of hundred years.

It may be that, like Mrs. Meir in Israel, he remembers too much ever to make concessions for peace. He dwells at great length on the tortures of unhappiness in the wars, remembering precisely the date of every big air raid, the number of Phantom jets, how many tons of bombs they carry and what each raid cost in money and lives.

Quiet in Manner
One has the impression that, in a pinch, he might be rather generous with other nations' territory, but he is clearly not the sort of man one would choose as a diplomatic adversary. He speaks very quietly, except for occasional volcanic flashes about "the Jews," which he quickly changes to "the Israelis," but even his sharpest criticism of the United States is made rather sadly.

He has actually been in touch with President Nixon much more than is generally realized. He has exchanged letters with him within the last couple of weeks, sent other messages to the White House through other Arab leaders, had a long talk with Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson when Richardson was here for the Nasser funeral, and is expected to receive a private visitor from the Nixon administration some time in the near future.

So the style and emphasis of the Sadat administration, if not the policies or priorities, are different. He did not move into Nasser's presidential residence but into an elegant mansion in the Giza section of Cairo along the Nile, a couple of blocks from the new Sheraton Hotel and one block from the Soviet Embassy.

One of the many tragic elements in the Arab-Israeli conflict is that the leaders on both sides seem to be convinced the United States and the Soviet Union are giving their respective clients all the military and political support the clients want and that somehow both Israel and Egypt are the victims of big-power politics.

Truth Is Distorted

There is, of course, something to this, but both sides tend to distort the truth. President Sadat, for example, is convinced that Golda Meir can order Phantoms to the telephone, like groceries, and get

them delivered immediately and free.

The fact that Mrs. Meir has made a life career out of negotiating for every sparkling either isn't known by Sadat or is ignored. Meanwhile, of course, Mrs. Meir is convinced the Soviets give Egypt all the military and political support it wants and wishes Washington would do the same for her.

There isn't a shred of evidence here that the Jarring talks are going to produce an accommodation with Sadat any more than they did with Nasser, and there isn't much evidence either that the people are hoping for war. In fact, both here and in Israel, so far as a visitor can judge, nobody is tired of the cease-fire, and Sadat said nothing in our talk that could be interpreted as a threat of shooting again when it ends on Feb. 5.

In short, the situation seems impossible but not necessarily fatal. Sadat has convinced himself that Egypt, with the help of the Soviet SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles, has neutralized Israel's air power over

central Egypt and that this may restore the military balance indefinitely.

He is not, however, prepared to make any of the major concessions Israel wants in order to withdraw Israeli troops from Egyptian soil. They are to get out all the way and then there will be peace but not even then normal diplomatic relations.

So the stalemate is likely to go on for a very long while. For Sadat the issue is honor, for Mrs. Meir it is the survival of Israel and even of the continuity of the Jewish people. About the only new thing is that there is very little talk here now about "driving the Jews into the sea" and very little talk in Israel of "teaching Cairo a lesson" with Phantoms over Cairo.

Cairo is still plastered with posters of President Nasser and with sandbags around the entrances of some official buildings, but the posters are fading, and the sandbags are leaning, and the new president doesn't sound like an avenger but is saying terrible things in a much nicer way.

Lining Up Against the Future

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The crisis in Spain exposed as falout from the trial of Basque extremists indicates that the Franco regime is tottering and that when the sick old generalissimo goes there is likely to be a struggle for real power no matter who inherits the formal succession.

The sad thing is that the United States, in advance of this inevitable struggle, is seen by a powerful group of forces including the youth, the universities, the liberals, the intellectuals and large segments of the church and business as a right-wing influence committed to supporting the most reactionary solution.

This is especially tragic because it surely cannot be the intended U.S. position. Nevertheless, it is a fact. During a visit to Spain six months ago I talked with many opposition leaders, including former cabinet ministers, ambassadors, professors, liberal monarchists, avowed Communists, students, workers and priests.

They disagreed with one another on almost everything except their dislike for Franco and their insistence that American Ambassador Robert Hill and his staff were such outright regime supporters that it was impossible for the opposition to have any contacts with them.

This is the sad truth as Spain prepares for a time of troubles when the attempt is made to continue Francoism without Franco, a virtual impossibility because, as a Jesuit priest told me: "There are no valid institutions in Spain. Franco is the only institution, and most of those who back him today would not back his successors tomorrow."

Postwar Coldness

After World War II Washington was in the van of those wanting to quarantine Franco and then, a few years later, led those who wished to attract Spain out of isolation. In each instance America was too enthusiastic, and in the latter case it is likely to pay for that excess of zeal.

I do not agree with those who believe the presence of U.S. bases in Spain is needless and who fail to see the useful relationship between

American nuclear submarines at Rota and the eastern Mediterranean balance of power. But I do agree that Washington should display more interest in encouraging the pressures for freedom in Spain.

Right now the whole spectrum of opposition sees America as helping a dying dictatorship to survive, thereby hindering development of modern constitutional, parliamentary, industrial and trade union relationships and, moreover, separation of church and state, which so many Catholic priests desire.

It was little less than idiotic that Secretary of State Rogers refused, when visiting Madrid last spring, to see the opposition leaders who had asked for an audience. The men who wished to talk to the secretary were internationally eminent and included Franco's own former ambassador to Washington, West German Foreign Minister Scheel had only recently received, precisely the same group when he was in Spain.

American diplomacy has been myopic on Spain and allows a reasonable military desire for base rights to obscure everything else. This is particularly shortsighted because the Spanish regime is doomed and more than half the population is under 30 and unacceptably anti-American.

Linked to Past

We seem glued to the past rather than seeking to move with the future, backing vestigial fascism against the masses and against a church fed up with obscurantism, an army fed up with corruption, a business community fed up with inefficiency and an intellectual community fed up with lack of freedom.

Both our diplomacy and our propaganda seem miscast. Representatives of the student junta at Madrid's huge university told me: "The majority of students and youth throughout the country are strongly against American policy. If America keeps helping Franco it makes it more difficult for a peaceful opposition take-over and encourages ultimate violence." I quarrel less with U.S. policy

Does a Soviet Threat Exist? An Eye on the Bear

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon now has made a formal pledge that "given a similar approach by our ally, the United States will maintain and improve its own forces in Europe and will not reduce them unless there is reciprocal action by our adversaries."

The NATO allies, to whom the pledge was made at the Brussels ministerial meeting, have promised to raise their contributions to the joint defense by around \$1 billion over five years.

The President has made the pledge but he will have to persuade Congress to sustain it. Sen. Mike Mansfield, who has tried to force both the Nixon and Johnson administrations to trim the U.S. forces in NATO by a "substantial" amount, now threatens to attack next year's Pentagon budget. And although the European allies have promised additional financial aid, the offer is far from what many of Mansfield's supporters want. A battle between the executive and the legislative branches thus is shaping up for next year.

The reasons for this are legion: the balance-of-payments loss involved in sustaining U.S. troops in Europe, the desire to transfer resources to domestic needs, the feeling that the Europeans should do much more. But there is something else too: a form of isolationism which combines with a disbelief that there really is much danger of a Soviet attack in Europe and that those who say there is are bogged in the thinking of the cold war.

Fulbright Among Them

How many members of Congress feel this way is impossible to tell. But the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, does beyond doubt. In this respect the transcript of hearings last May, June and July, not made public until Nov. 23, on American commitments in Europe, is illuminating.

Allowance may be made, of course, in reading the following excerpts for Fulbright's use of the leading-question technique to draw out opinions of witnesses. Nonetheless, the senator's own view of the East-West relationship in Europe comes through clearly and it is important to understand it. The following May 25 exchange between Fulbright and Gen. David A. Burchinal, deputy commander in chief, U.S. Forces in Europe, helps illuminate Fulbright's thinking:

Fulbright: As a military man looking at the security problems in Europe, I think that the size of the U.S. commitment to our security in Europe is about what is required today to maintain the stability that we have had for the past 21 years. I look at our allies, and I think that rather than we doing less, it is essential that they do more to maintain this in the years ahead after 1970.

Fulbright: Then you feel that a greater effort and more troops and planes should be maintained?

Burchinal: Not necessarily more troops, Senator, but certainly more improvement qualitatively in their equipment, more rapid rate of modernization of their equipment, this kind of qualitative improvement. I think the numbers probably would hold.

Fulbright: Is this because you

assume the Russians are becoming a greater threat?

Burchinal: The capability of Soviet forces and the Warsaw Pact forces certainly has increased qualitatively and in some respects quantitatively over the last years and it is today a significant threat in terms of capability, military operations.

Fulbright: On what do you base your judgment that the Russians are determined to overrun Western Europe?

Burchinal: I don't recall it that judgment, sir.

Fulbright: Well, then, I just assumed you made that. What is your purpose?

Burchinal: I say they have capability of conducting very heavy military operations with forces they and the Warsaw Pact maintain across the Iron Curtain.

Fulbright: What do you think their objective other than just creating their influence, trade? Is that any different in your view, our efforts to increase our influence and trade in Europe?

Burchinal: I think there is benign than ours, I am not sure. I see them, at least I think, moving astride the pipelines, oil pipelines from the Middle East and North Africa we have the statement by the Libyan regime that were it in our interests to do so they would cut the supply of oil to Western Europe.

There followed a discussion of the number of tanks available NATO and the Warsaw Pact, discussion in which Gen. A. Polk, commander in chief of U.S. Army in Europe, was invited. Fulbright: What difference it makes if they have four times 20 tanks as many tanks as we have? If we have nuclear war it really nullifies the tanks, doesn't it?

Polk: No, I don't believe it.

Fulbright: If you have in weapons I don't think the tactical is so far off the but we will assume it, without having to testify about it, to have some, we will say, 6,000 they have 6,000; if there serious movement of Russian into Western Europe, and would use them [nuclear war] what difference does it make we have tanks?

Fulbright: (later) ... If a try like Russia, with tanks and missiles, it is determined like that it seems inconceivable that we wouldn't use nuclear ones or vice versa ... I believe because there seems to be great significance attached to fact that they have more and, I assume, you will be a for more tanks. But I can't that they are very pertinent relevant to what the probab are with a war with Russia.

Before Brussels Act

All this was said months before the NATO ministers approved Brussels a document called 70 as the basic allied defense for the decade. The document is that military strength, as some NATO members would like to put it, is the only route possible negotiations with the Communists, and that the kind of defense involved continues to be flexible response instituted U.S. by President Kennedy.

Flexible response means enough conventional arms, including tanks, and manpower including U.S. troops, to give American President a choice between surrender and clear war should there ever come a day when the Warsaw Pact or such a force would produce "pause" its sponsors hope rather than lead automatic nuclear war, no one can do so far, at least, this doctrine been part of a successful detente to any overt Communist move.

But such issues, Fulbright dictated, do not interest him. point, evident from the above that the idea of an attack is seen today and that, even occurred, nuclear war is the response.

Next year, when the NATO issue comes before Congress, shall see how many members this new version of neo-isolationism.

dential ants Get Guard

ervice Plans
on During '71

hard Halloran

ON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Service, whose past policy has been to keep presidential candidates out of the nominating process, is preparing to change that policy before the presidential nominating convention.

assassination of Sen. Kennedy in 1963, the Service has decided to protect only for the 1972 campaign, vision taking place perhaps as early as 1971. While the final decision has not been made, sources indicated that it is likely that a candidate's formal announcement will be guarded.

McGovern, D., S.D., that he will announce early in 1971. An expected to announce Edmund S. Muskie, D., who is widely considered for his party's nomination.

Service, however, will not name the officials who might be attacked. The sources said that those officials would be regarded as unimportant.

Service has grown 100 special agents at President Kennedy's today. The greater number of people detained by Greek security authorities over the past month to 90.

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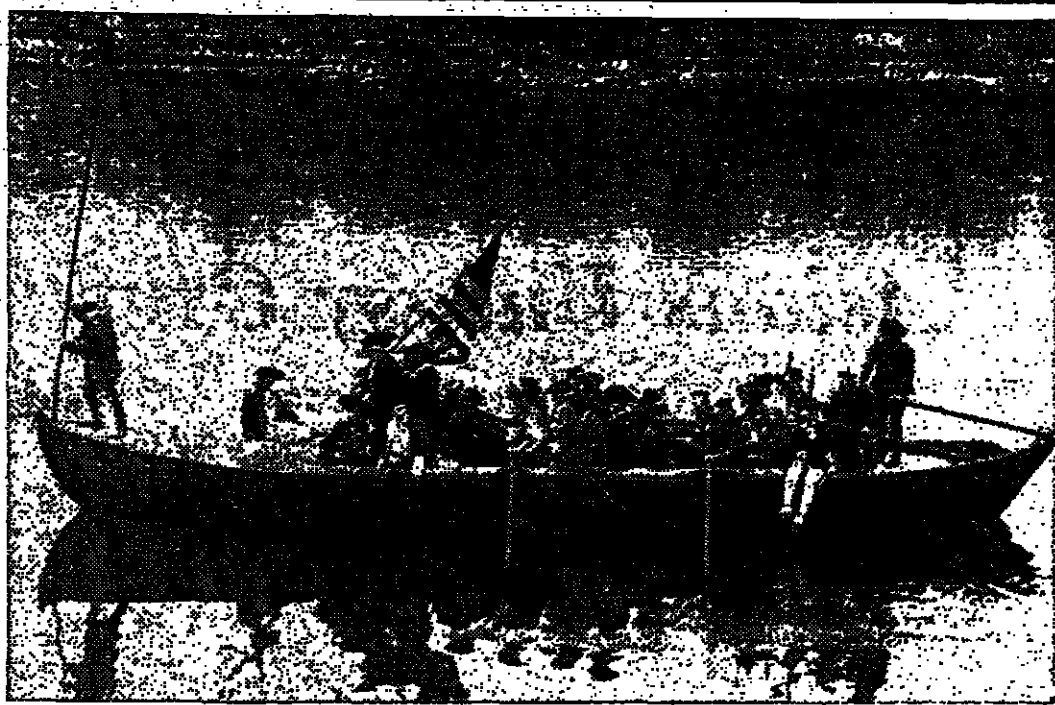
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ONCE MORE, DEAR FRIENDS—The Washington Crossing Historical Society re-enacts Gen. George Washington's crossing of the Delaware River in 1776. Washington, retreating from the British at White Plains, N.Y., withdrew through New Jersey and crossed the river on Christmas Day at what is today Washington's Crossing, Pa.

Lambrakis Death Prober Seized in New Greek Arrests

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Former judge Christos Sartzetakis, investigator in the Lambrakis murder case, was arrested on Christmas Eve, his family said yesterday. He was picked up at his parents' home in Salonika at 7 a.m. (1700 GMT) and taken to Athens, they said.

His arrest coincided with that of lawyer Agamemnon Koutsogheorgas in Athens. Mr. Koutsogheorgas was the personal lawyer of self-exiled former politician Andreas Papandreu, now living in Canada.

A Reuters report from Athens tonight quoted informed sources as saying that new arrests over Christmas have brought the number of people detained by Greek security authorities over the past month to 90.

Security authorities gave no reason for the arrests, according to the sources, but they believe the newly formed investigative Service, which White House police ok on the guarding assets here, has about 100 men force in operation under the supervision of Service, which, in of the Treasury De-

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Wallace Discloses He Plans to Wed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 27 (AP).—Governor-elect George C. Wallace of Alabama said Friday that he plans to marry a 32-year-old divorcee, Cornelia Ellis Snively.

Mr. Wallace, who was a third-party candidate for President in 1968, said no date has been set for his marriage to Mrs. Snively, a niece of former Alabama Governor James E. Folsom.

Mrs. Wallace's wife, Lurleen, died in 1968 while she was serving as governor of Alabama.

Mrs. Snively is the mother of three children. Mr. Wallace, 50, has four children. Friends said they probably will be married before he takes office on Jan. 18.

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Selassie Foes Say 500 Died In Air Raid

Eritrean Front Asks
UN to Investigate

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Eritrean Liberation Front claimed yesterday that Ethiopian Air Force jets bombed a city in Eritrea province Christmas Eve and killed 500 persons.

A front statement said the planes strafed the town of Keren, 50 miles northwest of Asmara, the provincial capital, and that artillery barrages followed.

The front, which has been waging guerrilla war against Emperor Haile Selassie for several years, said the death toll would rise "because there was a large number of persons wounded."

"Hundreds were left homeless by the bombing and took shelter in churches and mosques," the front statement, issued in Beirut, said. "Many are elderly persons and children."

The front's general command appealed in the statement to the United Nations to act urgently and send international investigators to Eritrea.

It also urged journalists to come "to see for themselves the barbaric measures taken by the Ethiopians" and at the same time called on Emperor Selassie to have the courage to let them in.

Eritrea is Ethiopia's northernmost province and was an Italian colony until after World War II, when it came under Emperor Selassie's control.

The Eritrean guerrillas scored several successes in recent months, including the fatal ambush of an Ethiopian general. This brought a declaration of a state of emergency in the province Dec. 16.

U.S. Commander
Protests Shooting
At Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The commander of West Berlin's American sector, Gen. William H. Tunner, yesterday protested the shooting of a refugee as he tried to climb the Communist wall into the city.

The incident took place at midnight Christmas Eve, Maj. Gen. George M. Seigenthaler 2d described the shooting and apparent wounding of the man as a "wanton disregard of human life by East German authorities."

The general added that some of the 40 or 50 shots fired by border guards slammed into the Kreuzberg district of West Berlin, part of the U.S. sector, thereby further endangering life.

The man apparently was wounded and was carried off by an East German People's Army ambulance.

A West Berlin border officer, meanwhile, said that 2,148 West Germans crossed into East Berlin via the Heinrich Heine crossing point on Christmas Eve. On Saturday, 1,050 West German cars with a total of 2,700 persons had crossed into East Berlin by mid-afternoon. These figures are far below those of past years.

Russia to Swap
Ships to India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union pledged yesterday to furnish India tankers and ships for the first time under a five-year barter trade agreement signed last year.

The agreement, effective Jan. 1, envisages a 15 percent annual increase in trade between the two nations. Annual trade between the two nations at the end of 1970 will reach the record figure of \$440 million.

India will send its first cigarettes, surgical gloves, cosmetics and machine-made carpets to the Soviet market.

Brussels Theater Burns

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27 (AP).—Fire swept through the Manhattan Theater in downtown Brussels late Friday night, destroying it completely and damaging three neighboring hotels. There were injuries only to three firemen—slight smoke poisoning. The blaze began behind the stage, a fire brigade officer said. The theater was unoccupied. "Hair" was due to open in January at the Manhattan, but it will be delayed.

Obituaries

British Runner Lillian Board Dies at 22, Victim of Cancer

MUNICH, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Blonde Lillian Board, the 22-year-old "golden girl" of British athletics, died yesterday in Munich University Clinic, where she had been undergoing treatment since Monday for intestinal cancer, a clinic spokesman said.

The shy Olympic medalist arrived in West Germany 50 days ago to treatment to overcome a cancer that British doctors had called incurable. "Miss Board lapsed into a coma this afternoon and died at 4 p.m. (1800 GMT). Her parents, sister and boyfriend were with her when she died," the spokesman said.

A sprinter who specialized in the 400-meter dash, Miss Board was considered by many to be the most popular athlete in Britain. She was forced out of competition seven months ago by severe back pains. Doctors at first said she could be running again within a year.

But in November the diagnosis was changed to cancer. Doctors called the case hopeless and Miss Board and her parents rushed to the Bavarian University of Rottach-Egern for treatment by Dr. Josef Issels, a controversial specialist who uses what he calls "the natural" method of overcoming cancer.

From his clinic in Rottach-Egern, Dr. Issels said: "When she came to my clinic she was a very, very brave girl. She was very brave on at the beginning of September and when she arrived at my clinic the tumor had grown further."

Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Edward Heath sent messages of sympathy to Miss Board's parents in Munich. Tributes for Miss Board's fighting spirit in sports and in illness were issued by major figures in British sports. Marica Hartman, secretary of the British Women's Amateur Athletic Association, said \$50,400 donated to a fund to help finance Miss Board's treatment might be earmarked for cancer research.

Pierre Ganier du Fresnois, French aviator pioneer, died at 85, in Paris, Dec. 27 (AP). He had been a pilot for 40 years. He was the first French biplane in 1908, died the day before Christmas, it was announced here.

Mr. Ganier du Fresnois was France's oldest licensed pilot. He held certificate No. 106, earned on March 4, 1908. In 1915, with his brother René built the first French biplane in 1908, died the day before Christmas, it was announced here.

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Khrushchev Book To Be Published In Yugoslavia

BEGRAD, Dec. 27 (UPI).—A Yugoslav publishing house is to publish the controversial memoirs of former Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Belgrade newspaper Politika said yesterday.

The book, "Khrushchev Remembers," is already being translated into Serbo-Croat, Politika said. The Otokar Kersavani publishing house of Rijeka declined to comment officially, but Politika said the company has bought the exclusive publishing rights for Yugoslavia from Little Brown and Co. of Boston.

Mr. Khrushchev has described his alleged reminiscences as "fabrication," but many experts describe the reminiscences as authentic.

Solzhenitsyn
Slapped in
Writers' Rules

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Kremlin has spelled out what it expects of poets and writers in restrictive terms, taking another swipe at "that renegade," Alexander Solzhenitsyn, in the process.

Yesterday major morning newspapers, representing the Communist party, the army and other main elements of Soviet power, ran discourses on the function of literature that carried this message: accentuate the positive.

"Western critics of our literature are especially irritated over its convincing and optimistic character and they would like to see it criticize the socialist system," said the army newspaper Red Star.

"That is why they raise such a hue and cry over A. Solzhenitsyn, that renegade, the author of lampoons about a Soviet people whose anti-Soviet scribbles soil the labor and heroic deeds of our people and make good food for anti-Communism."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn won this year's Nobel Literature Prize for his novels on Stalin-era prison camps and for "The Cancer Ward," which depicts the struggles of an individual in a totalitarian society. "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle" are legally not available in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Envoy Recalled
After Oslo Incidents

OSLO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A Soviet diplomat left here by air for Moscow today after a crashing experience. Reports differed on just how many crashes counselor G.K. Ivanov—the Soviet Union's second-ranking diplomat in Norway—had after a Christmas party.

Witnesses claimed that casualties during Mr. Ivanov's car trip included at least ten parked autos, a lampost and a wall. But a Soviet Embassy spokesman maintained that Mr. Ivanov "only hit two cars and one house."

If his wife is still talking to him, chances are he talked to Homerica.

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DANCE AT 230 p.m.
ATTENTION: 10-11

McCormack to Retire

House Undergoing Changing of Guard

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In the ceremonial manner beloved by politicians, the changing of the guard is taking place in the House of Representatives—but no one is quite sure what the new guard will bring to a tradition-bound institution that is feeling the winds of reform.

Within the next few days, John W. McCormack, the Irish politician from South Boston, will bang his gavel for the last time on the speaker's desk. At the age of 70, he is stepping down as speaker, retiring from a political life that began 50 years ago when he was first elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

For nearly nine years, the surprisingly energetic Rep. McCormack has ruled over the House—longer continuous service than any of his predecessors. For all the private criticism of his stewardship—and there has been considerable among the liberals in his closing years—the words of praise and gifts that were lavished on him day after day by his colleagues were a sincere tribute to a man who had contributed much in his 42 years in the House.

In part, the tributes reflected the deep-grained reverence in the House for "The Speaker"—after the President, the most powerful elected official in the government. More than many of his predecessors, Rep. McCormack ruled over the House with the impartial voice that is expected from the speaker. In his case it was sometimes enlivened by a glint of Irish humor.

Beyond His Time

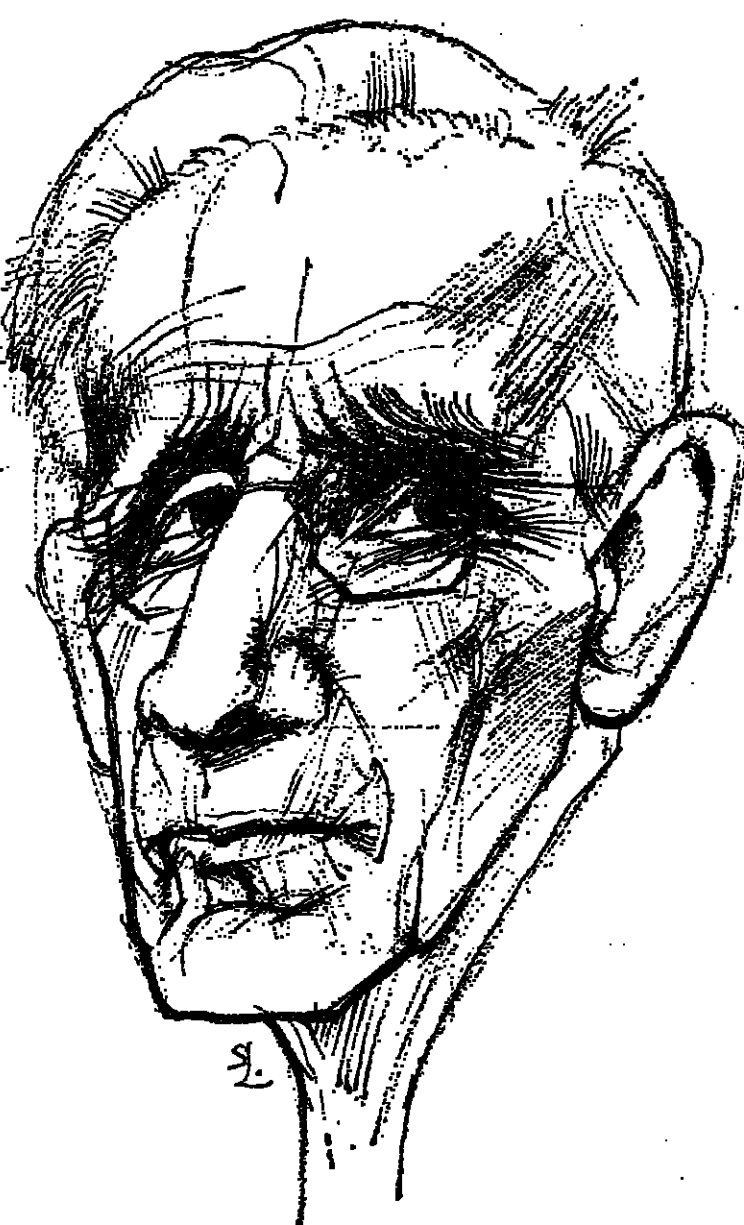
If there was a political tragedy to Rep. McCormack's career, it was that, like so many politicians, he served beyond his time. In an age when nuclear weapons have completely changed military equations, he harked back to Pearl Harbor

every time he spoke on the defense budget. When his party was hard pressed at the polls, as in 1968, he was bewildered that the voters would turn on a party that had given them Social Security a quarter of a century before. At a time when Vietnam had become the predominant issue, Rep. McCormack brought up to believe that the President is virtually infallible when it comes to foreign policy, stifled any debate on the war. But most of all in his final years he lost touch with the younger generation of congressmen and became a symbol of the heavy hand of seniority that was weighing down the House.

This restive and frustrated younger generation undoubtedly gained strength in the November elections. Some of the senior members of the establishment ruled over by Rep. McCormack were defeated, men such as George H. Fallon, chairman of the Public Works Committee, and Samuel N. Friedel, chairman of the House Administration Committee. According to an analysis by the influential National Committee for an Effective Congress, the "peace forces" in the House probably will pick up 12 to 15 votes in the new Congress. On general domestic issues, the bipartisan liberals have gained 15 to 20 votes. And within the Democratic caucus, which may become the ultimate power center within the House, the reform forces can count on at least 25 recruits.

Albert of Oklahoma

But despite this tilt of strength toward the younger generation, there still remains a question whether the speaker's departure will mean that the grip of the older establishment will be broken. He undoubtedly will be succeeded by Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the present majority leader. In principle that should mean some change. At 62, Rep. Albert is somewhat more energetic than Rep. McCormack and decidedly more sympathetic to the complaints of the younger generation that something must be done to break the stranglehold of the seniority system. He is also less



Byron Leiman

Retiring Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.

reverent of the presidency, which means that Rep. Albert probably will strike a more partisan role than Rep. McCormack, who came to regard himself as the patriarchal parliamentarian of the House.

But in his political upbringing, Rep. Albert was cast from the same political mold as Rep. McCormack—a mold carved by the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, who tapped the two men as his protégés. With that background, combined with what many of his colleagues regard as a certain indecisiveness, there is considerable question in the younger generation over whether Rep. Albert will be a strong voice for change in the House. As one young Democratic reformer put it: "Carl is an attractive small boat without a rudder."

If there is to be a rudder

guiding the course of the Albert speakership, it will probably come from the new majority leader. For that post a four-way race has developed between two Democratic liberals—James C. O'Hara of Michigan and Morris K. Udall of Arizona—and two establishment moderates—Hale Boggs of Louisiana, presently the Democratic whip, and B. F. Sisk of California. At this point, none of the four appears to be within striking distance of the necessary 128 votes, although the liberal candidates appear to have the numerical edge. Should either Rep. Udall or Rep. O'Hara be elected, the House would probably change course gradually toward a more assertive, liberal position. But with either Rep. Boggs or Rep. Sisk, there probably would not be much change from the course set by Speaker McCormack.

Nixon Doctrine Still Hazy

Asians Uneasy Over GI Cuts

United States Troops in Asia and the Pacific

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In July of 1969, at an airport stop in Guam at the start of a five-nation tour of the Far East, President Nixon told newsmen of his hope that in the future America's Asian allies could play a much greater role in their own defense.

Mr. Nixon said that, while the United States would continue to meet its commitments in Asia, the time was past when it could or should permit its friends there to become so dependent that America could be dragged into future Vietnam. The United States will assist its friends, but neither dictate to them nor assume the principal burden of providing troops for their defense.

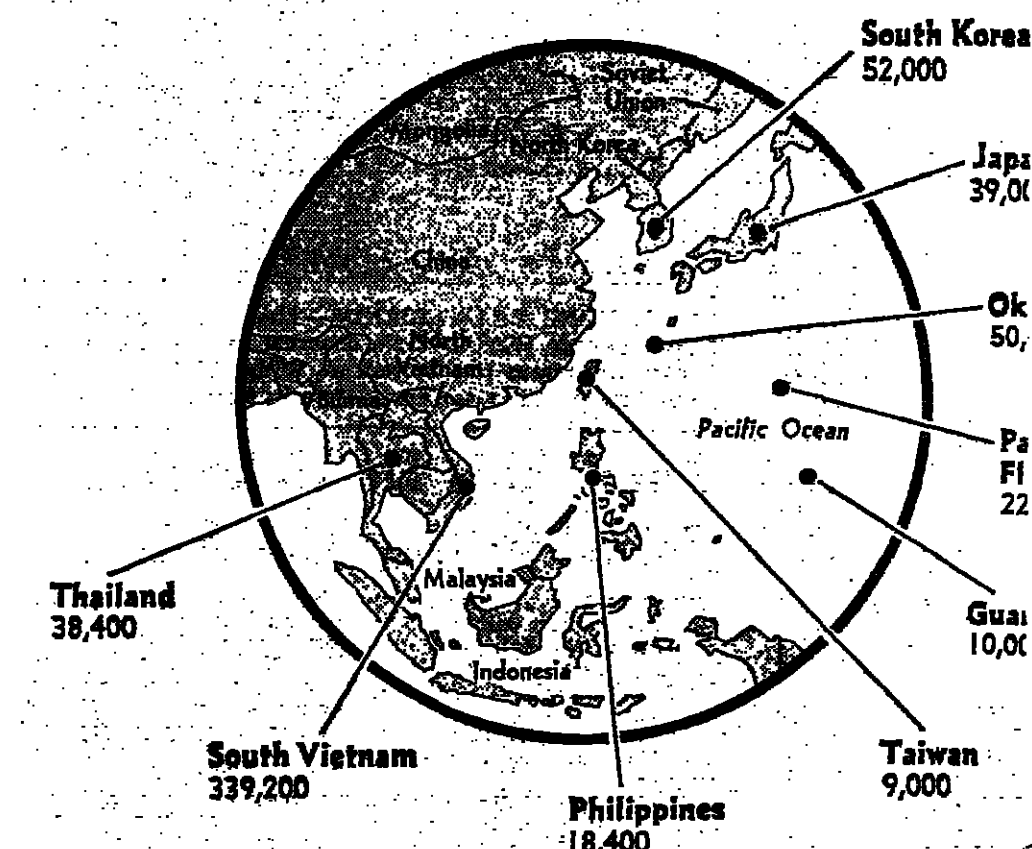
The words the President spoke that day have come to be known as the Nixon Doctrine. In government offices from Washington to Bangkok, officials ever since have been trying to figure out how the principle would translate in practice.

Cutback in Japan

In Tokyo last week, another piece of the puzzle fell into place when the United States formally announced plans for the rapid withdrawal of 12,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen from Japan—nearly one-third of the American military presence there. Also, by midsummer, according to separate announcements, U.S. Nixon administration will withdraw more than 250,000 troops from South Vietnam, 20,000 from South Korea, 16,000 from Thailand, 6,000 from the Philippines and 5,000 from Okinawa.

And that is not the last of it, by a long shot. Planners claim that the Vietnam force will shrink to an essentially advisory group of somewhere between 20,000 and 100,000 men probably by the summer of 1972. And they say the much smaller American garrisons elsewhere in the Far East will continue to shrink as well.

Last summer, when word reached Seoul that the United States would withdraw nearly a third of its 64,000 troops, the government was shaken, and a mass cabinet resignation was threatened at one point. The Korean reaction is understandable in that South Korea seems genuinely to fear another attack from North Korea and worries lest the withdrawal of one of the two American infantry



The United States last week announced plans for withdrawal of 12,000 troops from Japan. The move was part of the so-called Nixon Doctrine, which calls for reducing American forces in Asia and the Pacific (see map) and having the countries involved "play a much greater role in their own defense."

divisions there might signal weakness to the North.

In contrast, Japan took similar news last week with outward calm. The Japanese, in fact, joined the United States in a statement of mutual assurance that "the essential elements of the U.S. deterrent posture will not be significantly affected."

Japan, however, does not feel threatened. So long as American Minuteman and Polar missile remain aimed at the Soviet Union and Communist China, Japanese officials say they are not worried about nuclear blackmail. And even a reduced Seventh Fleet, they say, should be "sufficient to guard against the remote prospect of a conventional invasion of the home islands."

But privately, leaders of several Asian nations express deep concern about the long-range implications of the American

troop disengagement from the Far East. Britain, they note, is virtually out of Asia militarily. Russia is moving its expanded fleet ever more actively into Asian waters. China seems to be gradually recuperating from the effects of the "cultural revolution" and continues to plow scarce resources into its nuclear weapons program.

And even Japan, according to some Asian leaders, who cannot forget the not-too-distant past, seems to be listening to a more nationalistic drummer, while its businessmen have come near to achieving the effects of the Asian co-prosperity sphere which earlier served as a trigger for World War II.

Imperialism Doubtful

While these leaders do not predict a return of Japanese military imperialism, many of them fret about the growing

influence of Japanese imperialism in their nations as growing strength of Japanese so-called self-defense forces. These leaders wonder if the Nixon Doctrine is, as verified, a new strategy at putting greater but exclusive reliance on American allies to defend themselves; or, rather, is a subtle strategy to disguise the gettys pressures and inclinations that are propelling the United States back toward traditional European or foreign policy.

In truth, some senior Asian officials have a quiver. They concede many issues have yet to be solved internally, and that resolution, as well as American responses to what may occur in Asia the next few years, the will doubtless emerge.

Forced Landing and Rescue in Yugoslavia, 1944... a Poignant Story Update

"Every man, he have a hope for his life. Many die before to reach his hope. Me, I have accomplish many thing. I know what it mean not to have freedom. But I have come to freedom. I am nobody now. For while, I was soldier, I fight for what I believe. If no one know what I have done, is all right. Bora Kacarevic, Serb from Yugoslavia, he will know."

By Robert Kistler

IT is Yugoslavia, spring, 1944. The world is at war. But in the green, rolling hills 70 miles south of Belgrade, the morning air is clean. The Serbian high country is quiet. The German patrols are apparently not yet up and about.

Bora Kacarevic, a 29-year-old lieutenant in the Yugoslavian underground, stopped, dead still. He couldn't be certain at first. He strained to hear. Then he heard it. The engine-drum of a plane coming nearer.

By the time Kacarevic caught sight of it through the tangle of forest branches, the plane was almost overhead—an American B-24, the one they called the Liberator.

Two of its four engines were dead, which accounted for the earlier faintness of the drumming, and it was wobbling in the sky like a goose with a fractured wing.

The pilot was obviously aiming for a plowed field about two miles away. Kacarevic and his men broke from their cover on the hill and began the long run toward the apparent crash-landing site.

The Germans, if there were any in the area, would not be far behind.

It hadn't been one of Merrill Walker's good days.

Walker and his 10-man crew had taken off before dawn from the Army Air Force base at Lecce, Italy.

Their targets were the rich Ploesti oil fields in Romania, 500 miles away. The 2 a.m. briefing had been routine: Get through the flak, bomb hell out of things, get out.

But the outward calm of the briefing officer hadn't fooled anyone. Every pilot knew this Tuesday's raid was different. There had been rumors for days now that the Allied forces were mounting a major assault of the Continent. The push would have to come soon. It was only a question of where.

And now—June 6, 1944—every available plane from Walker's base had been ordered up to hit the German-held oil reserves in Romania. Later, the date would be known simply as D-Day.

The squadron moved across the Adriatic, Albania, Yugoslavia and, finally, over the Romanian border. The oil fields were

creeping into view and the ack-ack began. Within minutes, the metallic voice of a crewman cracked through Walker's earphones:

"We're hit. Starboard outboard engine." With one engine gone, Walker and his crew continued to target, made their drop then withdrew. The second engine, the left outboard, was hit by flak three minutes later. Moments later, a German fighter splattered the crippled aircraft on a single pass, rupturing a fuel tank.

As the B-24 inched past the Romania-Yugoslavia border, the crew took a vote: Bail out or try to land. They chose to land.

Force intelligence had reported several "safe" areas in Yugoslavia for downed Allied fliers—patches of territory controlled by the loyalist underground forces of Gen. Draza Mihailovich. However, Walker knew Mihailovich's Chetniks moved around a lot. As Walker braced for the plowed farmland racing up to meet his plane, he hoped to God the intelligence reports had been kept up to date.

Bora Kacarevic was running as hard as he could. From his vantage point, he had seen the Liberator's impact, a gouging retch to earth. Luckily, there had been no fire. No breakup of the fuselage. Perhaps the fuel tanks had been nearly empty.

Since he had parachuted back into his homeland 21 months before, Kacarevic had seen many B-24s burrow back to earth. He knew the crash-landing's life signs; its death signs.

This time, he told himself, there would surely be survivors. And that meant added worries. For himself. For his men. And for the villagers whose scattered homesteads dotted the surrounding hills.

Downed airmen were a burden, like naked baby birds fallen from the nest. Not that Kacarevic wouldn't see to their safety, medical needs and shelter. It was just that they got in the way of his job.

In the months since he bailed out over Yugoslavia, fresh from a British commando school, his assignment had been to destroy as many bridges, as many lines of German communications, as he and his scraggly band of 50 warriors could manage.

Kacarevic had done his job well. Even Mihailovich had said so. But the downed airmen threatened to change all this. The Germans had already declared a death sentence for any village found to be harboring Allied pilots.

Kacarevic and his men were within 100 yards of the aircraft when German small-arms fire barked to life. While several of his men returned the fire, Kacarevic and a dozen others crawled to the plane and began hacking a "door" in its side. The normal exit had been crimped shut in the crash-landing.

Inside the aircraft, there was near-hysteria. Two of Walker's crew, the

navigator and the engineer, had been injured by flak, then had been pinned in their positions. Their screams mingled with the frantic yells of the others. And, in the midst of it all, Walker heard the chunk... chunk of an ax. "Sure as hell," he thought, "we've put down right in the middle of a German stronghold."

The first head through the "door" belonged to a small man with a big beard and bulging eyes whose chatter and gestures made no sense to the Americans. Finally, not knowing whether they were under arrest or being rescued, Walker and those of his men who were able crawled into the daylight.

What they saw was a ragamuffin band of soldiers dressed in various pieces of uniforms scavenged from various sides in the war. Even their weapons didn't match.

But they worked. The German patrol, somewhat out-gunned, had apparently withdrawn. Through the most basic of English, the Americans were told they were among friends, that they would be safe.

After freeing the two pinned-in crewmen, the Chetniks either unreserved or destroyed anything on the aircraft of military value. Then, their still-shaken charges in tow, they divided into small groups and disappeared into the hills.

Within minutes, quiet had returned to the farm field. And the plane, like a skeleton picked clean by crows, was left alone.

What followed was a 66-day nightmare that Walker, even now, is hesitant to discuss in much detail. "From the moment they got us out of the plane, until the day we were lifted out, we were on the move: a day in this village, a day in that."

"We slept in barns, in haystacks, on hillsides. Occasionally, we'd meet other small groups of fliers. They were also being moved about by bands of Chetniks."

At first, fear that his own men might be discovered by the Germans so occupied Walker's thoughts that he didn't concern himself about the other groups of fliers. But, as the weeks wore on, it became apparent that these occasional encounters along woodland paths were part of an elaborate hide-and-seek being waged against the Nazis by the slim, young Chetnik lieutenant Walker had seen the day of his crash.

Then one day it struck him: The groups he'd been seeing were never the same. Kacarevic, it turned out, had his native hills literally crawling with allied airmen—270 to be exact.

"He was incredible," Walker recalls. "Among those men were guys with one leg, men half out of their minds and others who were just plain afraid the next day would be their last."

"Somehow Kacarevic managed to acquire medical supplies, food, even cigarettes. Once, he even rounded up our group,

got us into a village with a barber and ran us through a haircut line."

Kacarevic, Walker recalls, rarely seemed aware of any danger. The portrait of the Yugoslav still etched in Walker's mind is of a laughing, carefree young guerrilla officer who spoke English poorly but did his best to keep his charges in good spirits.

"He was a kind of funny guy with a dry sense of humor. He'd come into a barn where we were staying at the moment, kid us about the accommodations, then disappear for two or three days."

When Kacarevic "disappeared," it was usually to the secret airstrip he was building on a nearby mountain plateau.

The airstrip, he knew, was vital if the fliers were ever to leave Yugoslavia alive. He had begun to clear away boulders and trees in March, 1943, using village labor he "bought" for pinches of raw tobacco.

Shortly after Walker's plane went down, Kacarevic—his mounting number of American refugees getting out of hand—decided to press the fliers into his work force. By August, the crude landing strip was complete.

But getting the evacuation under way wasn't easy. Late in July, Kacarevic had radioed Italy that he had under his care almost 200 Allied airmen. It would be much appreciated if someone would fly over and pick them up. No response. "It was simple," Walker remembers. "No one believed him."

Finally a three-man "verification" team—two Army officers and a Navy radio-man—parachuted in to check out Kacarevic's pleas for assistance.

Then, on Aug. 9, 1944, the first of the evacuation planes—under heavy fighter escort—arrived. The rescue took two days. Walker was one who departed the second day.

Like those who'd gone before him, he took off in flight jacket, his boots, and any other clothing useful to the Chetniks, and hid them on the growing pile at the edge of the landing strip.

As Walker boarded the plane, he caught a glimpse of a skinny Chetnik lieutenant standing among the few remaining airmen.

Kacarevic was wearing a "new" Army Air Force jacket.

1944, 1970. Twenty-six years is a long time. To remember.

Merrill L. Walker is now 54. He is a lieutenant on a narcotics detail for the Los Angeles police department. He works out of the Hollywood division.

His family, two sons and a daughter, are grown. He is reasonably content in suburbia. The war in which he fought seems like years away.

Bora Kacarevic is now 56. He lives alone in a 1-1/2-room apartment in Hollywood. One night a week he works as a ticket-taker at a recreation center.

On Sunday mornings, he sweeps out a

barbershop, near Hollywood and Vine for \$4. It takes him between three and four hours to do the job. Those hours are the only time he does not find himself thinking of the war, and of his role in it. In his mind's eye, Bora Kacarevic is a hero. Heroes do not sweep out barbershops. Not if they value sanity. Kacarevic is not a poor man. He spent five years on a Detroit assembly line before moving to Los Angeles in 1958, the year he became an American citizen. (Kacarevic and Walker had a reunion dinner shortly after Kacarevic moved to Los Angeles. Since then they have gotten together occasionally and have kept in touch by telephone. Kacarevic lives cheaply and saves his money. His savings passbook shows \$13,000. It is, he says, for his old age. But his future, as well as his present, is a creature of the past. When he speaks

of his homeland, of his years in underground, of the ultimate Communist takeover by Marshal Tito, his eyes you he can "see" every detail.

He will talk for hours, shoving military records, letters and historical data at so there should be no doubt: "I am honest man. I have no need of lie."

He'll tell you of his wartime days in the underground. Of how he worked so hard to come to the United States, and of how he used \$3,000 of his own money to medical supplies and protection for American fliers in his care.

And then, so many hours later, eyes will soften and the pride will solve—for just a second—and Kacarevic will say:

"What I do for Americans in war most happy thing in my life. It is all life. But no one knows of Bora Kacarevic what he did."

Los Angeles Times

Herald Tribune

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ملکة من الملوك

Czechoslovakia Report—With the Purge Comes Demoralization

is based on the fact that the Czechoslovak Communist Party is a force capable of action independent of the directives of the Soviet Union. Its membership has shrunk from 1.6 million at the time the reforms got under way to 880,000, according to little publicized figures from the party's Central Committee.

The membership figure published at the conclusion of a purge of party members last June was 1.1 million, but during a plenary meeting of the Central Committee last Dec. 10 and 11 it became known that only 880,000 had actually accepted their new party cards. The party branches are still holding 220,000 unclaimed cards. Furthermore, even among cardholders there are reported to be many who have not paid dues since the Soviet invasion of August, 1968. Voluntary resignations have been numerous, some coming after the withdrawals were repeatedly refused, but their total is not known.

They Want Out

Equally important, according to sources close to the party apparatus, is the sharp qualitative decline in the party membership. In the Prague city organization, the largest and most active in the nation, the average age of members is 57, and 55 percent of the members are more than 60 years old.

The purge-commissions, before which each party member had to appear between the fall of 1969 and the summer of this year, were under instructions to proceed mercilessly against intellectuals and to be persuaded as many working-class members as possible to continue membership.

In many cases, members who replied negatively to the key question—"Do you approve of the armed intervention of the Warsaw Pact authorities?"—found themselves ejected by the purges to hide their true attitude from higher party authorities and thus allow the party to continue to carry them on its rolls. More often than not, according to well-placed sources, the members insisted that their opposition be recorded and their membership terminated.

Party membership, according to the sources, is now held in the main by three kinds of people: the politically inert, opportunists who seek job advancement either as party functionaries or in other positions in which membership is ad-



vantageous, and old Communist militants who cannot conceive of life outside the party.

Once expelled from the party, a former Communist has no chance of retaining his job if it carries with it authority over other employees or influence over the actions of others. Dismissal or drastic demotion has been nearly automatic.

Inquisition and purge are under way at places of employment for Communists and non-Communists alike. Under an article of the labor code, adopted this year, any employer is free to dismiss anyone whose record suggests that he has acted against "the socialist society."

Although the process of liquidation is still continuing and no statistics are available, it has become clear that scientific, academic and cultural institutions have been ruinously affected. Respected medical specialists, for example, have been replaced by persons without specialist training and have been sent to work as factory physicians.

Leading economists are working as bookkeepers, scientists in manual jobs, professors as postal clerks and diplomats as minor clerks.

The party and government apparatus has been seriously affected, particularly in the upper echelons. Employees of the official administrative machinery are normally quick to bend with prevailing political winds for reasons of job security, and many beyond redemption, particularly in the senior echelons.

No. 1 Example

The leading example of an unemployed party official is, of course, Alexander Dubcek, the party leader during the reforms. After dismissal earlier this year as ambassador to Turkey and expulsion from the party, Mr. Dubcek retired to his Bratislava home to await employment.

He turned down a post with the Slovak social security agency for fear that it might be used

to implicate him in possible misappropriation charges. He requested, instead, employment as a forester. This was rejected, and the former leader of Czechoslovakia is now awaiting a clerical job with the state forestry agency in Bratislava.

Quoted intellectuals, who at first found comparatively easy refuge in clerical jobs, were soon dismissed even from these as the purge spread from the primary targets. Many are now at their third or fourth job, each more menial than the preceding. By now it has become impossible for those dismissed to find employment in anything but manual work.

Many of the wives of intellectuals have become the only breadwinners, working with a broom. There is no shortage of jobs for cleaning women in factories. There are no unemployment payments, because Czechoslovakia, as a socialist country, recognizes no unemployment.

The material misery among intellectuals is great, although few admit it.

Many who have farm houses, a common situation, have left Prague for the country, where life is cheaper. They work in nearby factories or on farms. But unemployment among Prague intellectuals and former officials is rising to the point where it is considered almost honorable to be refused work.

The old Stalinist greeting between party members, "test, please!" (Theor to work!), has been ironically revived as "test anebo prac!" (honor or work!).

The makers and chief proponents of Czechoslovakia's last liberalization take their principal consolation from the fact that there have been no political trials and few Czechs or Slovaks are in jail on political charges. But most see no reason to consider this state necessarily permanent.

While Gustav Husak remains the party first secretary, it is generally believed there will be no political trials because Mr. Husak was himself a victim of

such a trial in Stalin's day. But if the Soviet Union wants trials, according to this belief it will replace Mr. Husak just as it ousted Mr. Dubcek last year and replaced him with Mr. Husak.

Mr. Husak, while evidently still the man Moscow considers best able to run Czechoslovakia, has for some time been under open attack by party leaders even more pro-Soviet than himself.

It is assumed here that these leaders are also operating with Soviet approval, presumably to keep Mr. Husak from the illusion of independent power.

The most determined of Mr. Husak's opponents are Antonin Kappek, secretary of the Prague organization, and Alois Indra, a Central Committee secretary. At a meeting of the party presidium last month, Mr. Husak was in the minority of a 7-4 vote over an analysis of the events leading up to the Soviet invasion. The following morning Mr. Husak left for Moscow to receive Kremlin assurances of continued confidence.

Mr. Husak received limited Soviet support earlier this autumn when a major campaign to remove him was disclosed

through the accidental death of one of the conspirators.

The party leader was authorized to dismiss a few of his principal opponents, notably the Czech interior minister and the military man in charge of liaison with the Soviet occupation troops, Gen. Otakar Rytar. But after the general's dismissal, Moscow was reported to have sent word that he was to be the last "internationalist" to be ousted.

"Internationalist" is the term for those who accept the doctrine that the Soviet Union has the right to intervene in a socialist country whenever it says socialism is threatened, such as in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Opponents of Mr. Husak are conducting a campaign to present him as insufficiently internationalist. At a recent Central Committee plenum, Vasil Bilak, a strongly pro-Soviet leader, surprisingly disclosed that he had a long-missing document that would identify the genuine internationalists and from which Mr. Husak's name is conspicuously absent.

The document is the alleged 1968 letter from Czechoslovak leaders to the Soviet Union inviting the Warsaw Pact intervention.

The letter was mentioned by Moscow immediately following the invasion but has never been produced nor all its signers disclosed. Mr. Bilak listed about 40 signers, including himself, Mr. Kappek and Mr. Indra.

Whatever the political maneuvering, it is difficult to find in Prague anyone who takes more than a passing interest in what the party says or does—except for those who identify the limited liberty they enjoy with the political survival of Mr. Husak. One of the most significant effects of the events of 1968 has been the final eradication in the popular mind of the lingering aura of righteousness and justice over the actions of the Communist party and the Soviet Union that survived even the revelations of the post-Stalin peddlers.

The liberalization of the spring, which emphasized the wide gulf between party rhetoric and performance, followed by an invasion that was officially called "fraternal assistance," have left the party little credibility among the population.

The principal delusion that has been destroyed, for Communists and the others, a leading writer said, "is that it is

possible to create democracy in friendship with the Soviet Union."

With the intellectual and technological elite systematically removed from public life, Czechoslovakia, it is difficult to see how the problem of economic stagnation that plagued Czechoslovakia before liberalization can be solved. This pessimism appears to have taken a deep hold in Czechoslovak society and accounts for the open cynicism over the future of the country expressed as many levels.

In the 25 years since the end of World War II, Czechoslovakia has gone through many stages of disillusionment, but once-influential Communists say that until August, 1968, at least Communist party members retained the hope that they could find within the system the means of realizing their country's potential. They almost succeeded in 1968, they say, but after their failure they feel that the initiative has passed entirely from their hands.

The only hope that the makers of the spring of 1968 see now is that a change may occur within the Soviet Union. They say the hope is faint.

Mrs. Meir Pessimistic About UN Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

In one foot—how's the water? Is it all right? The next one goes in. There is one wave: when it is passed, then we can go on to the next one.

"That is their mentality, that's how they work, and I am horrified to see how the free world sits back. It isn't that they don't understand, that's nonsense, they just don't want to see. And, of course, now we are the Russians' immediate target."

The interview with Mrs. Meir took place in her modest house in the Ramat Aviv section of Tel Aviv. Also present were her son, Menachem Meir, who was answering the telephone for her, and Peter Grose, The New York Times correspondent in Israel. The tape-recorded transcript was returned to The Times with corrections in Mrs. Meir's angular handwriting.

She seemed irritated that Israel was being shoved to the peace talks before the Egyptians had met her government's objections about moving the missiles closer to the Suez Canal in the cease-fire zone.

"We cannot forget," she said, "the bitter experience of a flagrant violation of the standstill undertaking. The standstill was agreed to by the Russians and the Egyptians and they began the moving of the missiles immediately and got away with it."

Moreover, despite the recent aid from the United States to Israel, Mrs. Meir seemed to feel that the Egyptians were getting more military and diplomatic aid from the Soviet Union than Israel was getting from the United States.

"Look at it in terms of what the other side has," she said. "The other side has a constant flow of arms. It is not interrupted for a day, and it isn't just more of the same—they

did not have missiles a year and a half ago, and now we know, and the others know, there are surface-to-surface missiles of the Frog-7 type. They didn't have many thousands of Russians, as so-called experts and advisers, they didn't have Russians in operational duties, but now all this they have, and 100 percent backing for anything in territorial problems, political problems that the Egyptians will put on the table."

Too Much to Ask?

"So, I don't know, is it too much for us to ask from the United States that the supply of arms needed for our own defense be based on an ongoing relation, without the necessity for us to negotiate each time for additional shipments? And we ask that when we sit at the table to negotiate, will we be free from pressure arising from other territorial plans or decisions by international bodies?"

Mrs. Meir talked almost as if she were assuming that the talks at the UN under Gumar V. Jarring would fail, and then Israel would be faced with the possibility of a new UN resolution proposing specific borders and maybe even threatening Israel with economic sanctions if it did not withdraw and comply.

It is clear from talks with U.S. officials here that there has been some hard bargaining in recent days on this point, and that while the United States has told the Israeli government that it would "not be a party to" any such resolution, Washington has refused to commit itself to use its veto in advance, and has reminded the Israeli government that the four major powers also have "vital interests" in the area.

This is a troubling point here, for while it is obviously true

that the Big Four have special interests, particularly in the Arab oil fields of the Middle East, Israel's nightmare is that Britain and France, and maybe even the United States, would make a deal with the Soviet Union that would be convenient for the West and for Moscow but damaging to the security of Israel.

It was too bad, she implied, that the Western nations had not paid more attention to their "vital interests" when the Russians started to move into the Middle East.

"When the Russians started their infiltration into Egypt, after the 1955 Czech-Egyptian arms deal," she said, "we then warned that this was the first step in the plan of Soviet takeover. We were answered, 'Non-sense—no Arab country can be a Communist.' It's against the Moslem religion, and you see, Nasser put Communists in jail. And we always came back with 'So what?' They, the Russians, have many more Communists in jail, as though that matters, as though it is important that Nasser should pass an examination in Leninism or Marxism."

"There are no greater cynics in the world than these Israelis," they don't care about anything. It is interesting now that not only the Russian and Egyptian governments are publishing joint communiqués, but also their two parties."

Mrs. Meir was in a philosophic mood, but was deeply troubled, not only by anxieties over Soviet intentions and American diplomacy, but by the erosion of faith and culture among the Jewish people.

"Twice before we had sovereignty," she said. "Twice before, we were occupied by foreigners. When our country was occupied by foreigners, we were never allowed to remain

on the land, we were dispersed. One of the things that I don't think anyone can explain rationally is that for 2,000 years these people roamed around the world and everything you know, happened to them—they still had that tenacity, and I don't know what you call it, to come back."

"Now this is for the third time that the Jewish people have sovereignty, but the 6 million that was the reservoir of religion, of culture, of the real deep Jewish life—that has gone. And I would not be honest if I would tell you that I have no doubts as to whether if we are dispersed and our sovereignty destroyed, it would ever be restored again, because that reservoir of undiluted Jewishness has been destroyed."

This is her nightmare, then: that Israel is now caught up in a world struggle; that Israel is the main target of the Soviet Union and is dependent for its survival, even for the continuity of its people, on the United States, which has let it down before.

"Can I see or do I see, honestly, that the near future has peace in store for us?" she asked. "Honestly, I can't say that. With all our skepticism about the negotiations under Jarring's auspices, there is hope that maybe, it could lead to peace. This depends entirely on whether the other side is really interested and prepared to come to a peace agreement which will do away with future wars. This is really the basic condition."

"If this desire on the part of the Arab governments exists, then there is hope. If they are coming to the Jarring talks in a mood of serving us ultimatums and timetables, this is the blueprint for the failure of the talks."

Sadat Lists Conditions for Peace With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

P. Rogers promised Egypt that the United States would not give planes or arms to Israel during the Middle East cease-fire. But the United States "twisted the facts," said that Egypt had violated the cease-fire agreement and then broke the Rogers promise and gave Israel "everything."

● Egypt was constantly confronted by increasing territorial demands. First, Cairo was asked to give the Sinai Peninsula back to Israel. Then the UN Security Council for "border rectifications," then this turned into a demand by Israel for "secure boundaries" and then to "the security of Israel," and then for the Golan Heights and Sharm el-Sheikh, and finally, by the big mouth of Moshe Dayan, for Hakeron.

"For that," Mr. Sadat said, "I'm not optimistic at all."

● The United States was really blocking a Middle East settlement. Why should Israel settle when it can get everything it wants from the United States—Phantoms, guns, everything.

● Egypt does not want to get trapped in complicated bipolar world problems or see the Middle East conflict polarized with Washington guaranteeing Israel and Moscow guaranteeing the Arab states. It wants general guarantees of East cease-fire in the area by all the Big Four. "I must ask for security."

● The United States, believe it or not, I don't know their stand up till now... The United States said nothing. Nothing about the withdrawal, nothing about the timetable, nothing about anything at all except giving just Israel everything they want—every support—nothing except that."

● No Russian missile man is on the case. This you can deny. We have trained our people for eight months for the SAM-3s and we have our own manning these missiles on the canal."

● The United States has

provided land-to-land missiles for Israel and Mr. Sadat implied that the Soviet Union had done the same for Egypt. He said that after the Six Day War in 1967, his country was stripped of everything but 5,000 rifles only, and he was going to get everything he could for this "battle of honor."

Mr. Sadat did not put forward his conditions and timetable for a peace settlement in any formal way, but he said: "If we agree to this, I think everything can be done. But the difficulty is that recently, when I hear that Assistant Secretary of State [Joseph J.] Sisco tells some of my assistants that that you must be ready for the negotiations and for concessions, you must be ready for concessions. What sort of concessions am I going to give again now?"

What Concessions?

"Israel may give concessions, because she has the lands she occupies; but what sort of concessions I'm going to give except land? I can't give one inch of land."

Mr. Sadat said that he had sent President Nixon a message through President Mohammad Yahya Khan of Pakistan and another recently through King Hussein of Jordan telling them to do in this conflict, with this other world conflict.

"I am just asking for the liberation of my land, which is right. Well, if the advisers of

President Nixon say that this is a global problem and must come in the global strategy of the super powers, this is wrong."

Egypt's Desire

"All I want is this: Israel has started on the 8th of June aggression of three Arab states and has occupied lands from these three Arab states. All we asked is that Israel retreats and then there is the Security Council resolution in which it is stated the stages of the solution of the whole problem. Even the refugees problem is stated in this resolution. Very well, if you want to seek peace, let us come to this resolution and fulfill it."

Mr. Sadat defined his timetable and conditions as follows: "Free access through Aqaba and Tiran at once! But free passage in the canal, there must be this refugee problem solved."

Q—You link the two questions?

A—Yes. If they want access to Aqaba, very well, from tomorrow. If it is agreed upon, very well, from tomorrow.

Canal Passage

Q—But, for free passage of Israeli goods through the Suez Canal there is a pre-condition? A—Yes.

Q—And the pre-condition is: Resolution of the refugee problem?

A—Quite right.

Q—That is what you mean by the timetable?

A—Quite.

Q—Could we go back, Mr. President, so that I get the sequence right? Beginning you suggest a four-power guarantee of whatever is agreed upon.

A—And the Security Council resolution. Then, secondly, free passage of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran tomorrow.

A—If it is agreed upon.

Q—If it is agreed upon. Third,

He Gambled His Life as First Guard Details in Defector Saga

By Terence Smith

JN.—"He asked me to kill himself, as, of course, death stark tones, a released last of Transport. Volpe presented time a thorough account of the empty of Simas 3-year-old Lithuanian to seek asylum in the Coast Guard's failure that may his life."

A summary of the Coast Guard's inquiry, was the first case that has in the nation and ions of presidential demands for a investigation. It was in conjunction with the Secretary Volpe to Coast Guard's ion that the two nsible for denying asylum be court. The secretary de-1, to permit them edately. A third r, Ralph W. Rustie, of the case onto Kudirka jumped, reprimanded and

ent occurred on a mile off Maryland, where the Vigilant, alongside a Soviet discussion of fish- a. Mr. Rustie's arrival to leap across of the American lead for asylum. 1 hours of company of Soviet as permitted to ater and drag him g him severely in

ate Risk

's report reveals idirka was deter- fect at any cost, k of his life, and id he preferred self rather than e Soviet ship. It : for the first time he seaman carried which included es on Jan. Palach, uident who burned ath in protest over occupation of his

that emerges from

the report is one of a man fiercely opposed to Communism who was utterly confident that his defection would be welcomed by the Americans to whom he was entrusting his life.

The following was culled from the report, which itself summarizes some 1,000 pages of testimony taken by the board.

Mr. Kudirka first hinted at his intention to come over when he caught the eye of a lieutenant on the American cutter about 11 a.m. Looking back over his shoulder both left and right and gesturing toward the Soviet crewmen, he whispered, "Gesstapo, Gesstapo." A moment later he burst: "I will go with you," and added, "Not too cold," indicating that he thought he could survive a few minutes in the cold water.

Several hours later Mr. Kudirka jumped across to the Vigilant and embraced the first American he saw, laughing with joy and calling him "Comrade."

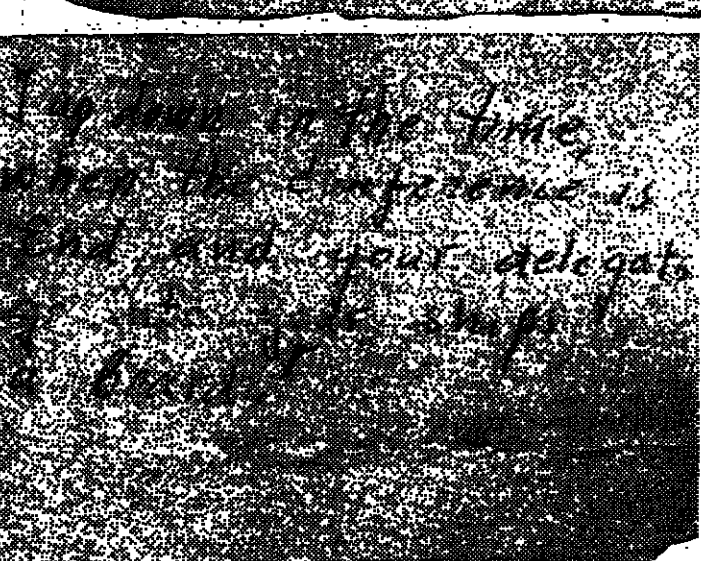
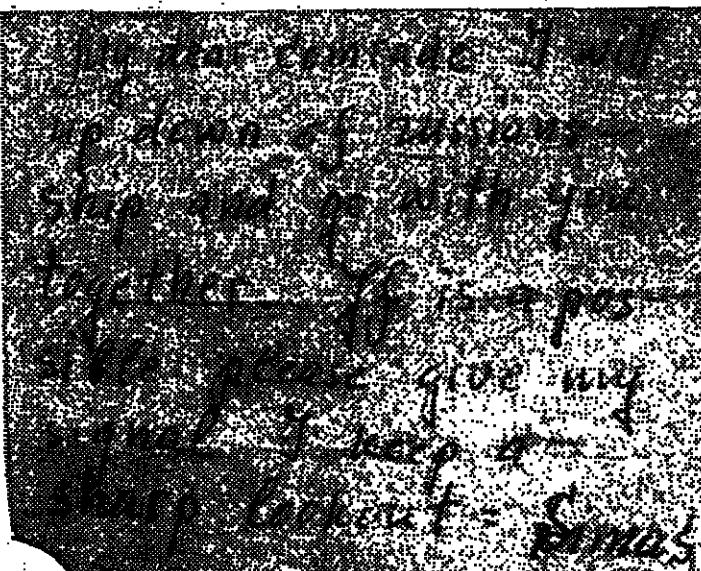
Vows to Fight

After the decision had been made by Rear Adm. William B. Ellis and Capt. Fletcher W. Brown Jr. to return the man, Mr. Kudirka was asked if he would go peacefully. "He told Comdr. Rustie he would fight anyone who would try to take him off the ship," the report said.

The Soviet party came on board to retrieve him, carrying a blanket, a rope, and a ball of material that appeared to be socks, which one of the Soviet crewmen indicated was to be used to gag Kudirka.

Mr. Kudirka stripped off his shirt, emptied his pockets, and gave all his belongings to the Americans. He then broke loose and ran through the ship alternately struggling and escaping from the Soviet crewmen pursuing him. At one point he attempted to "ting himself" over the side, but two American crewmen spontaneously reached out and grabbed him to prevent him from going over.

By now both ships were in a state of great commotion. "A great number of Soviet crewmen had gathered at the rail of the Soviet ship. As they followed the struggle a few feet away aboard Vigilant they screamed, yelled and pointed Kudirka out to his pursuers," the report says.



Just before he sought asylum aboard a United States Coast Guard cutter, Lithuanian seaman Simas Kudirka threw a pack of cigarettes to Americans on the cutter. Inside were the notes shown here. Last week, Transportation Secretary John Volpe released a report giving the first details of Mr. Kudirka's attempted defection.

The Soviets finally overpowered him and dragged him onto the flight deck of the ship. Repeatedly striking Kudirka's head against the steel rail of the ladder, several times an American ensign, John F. Hughes, pulled the Russians off Mr. Kudirka, but finally the Soviets dragged him into a helicopter shed on the deck where they bound him and wrapped him in the blanket.

The Americans provided a small boat and at 11:40 p.m., the defector, completely bound, was thrown by the Soviets into the boat, a distance of two or three feet... It is not known whether he was conscious. One of the Soviet seamen sat on his head.

During the short trip to the Soviet vessel one of the Russian crewmen struck Mr. Kudirka

but the Americans operating the small boat were reluctant to interfere since the Soviets outnumbered the Coast Guardsmen and seemed somewhat menacing.

When they reached the Soviet vessel, the Russians first threw Mr. Kudirka into the engine hatch and then into a net that had been lowered. From that time on it was impossible for the boat crew to observe what was happening to Kudirka on the deck of the Soviet ship.

Back aboard the Vigilant, the Americans were going through the papers the seaman had left behind. There were scraps of romantic German poetry, a few cables from his wife in Russia and an article, torn from a German magazine, entitled "Three Months and You Can Speak a Foreign Language."

Books

Keep up with what's new and choice in the book world — via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

If you haven't time to read all the best-sellers yourself — at least you'll be up to date on who's writing what... and how.

International Herald Tribune Readers: This INTRODUCTORY OFFER brings you

\$500.00-A-MONTH-TAX-FREE CASH

WHENEVER YOU GO TO THE HOSPITAL

-Only 25¢ covers your entire family for the first month

- ★ Pays you cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for each hospital stay...even for life, if necessary.
- ★ Pays in addition to any other companies' coverage you have—including Medicare.

- ★ Pays all cash direct to you (not to doctor or hospital).
- ★ Guaranteed Renewable for Life. National Home guarantees never to cancel your protection no matter how old you become or how many claims you have.

No salesman will call—No medical examination required—No age limit

ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to double again in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in our National Home plan that

Pays you \$500.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have \$500.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital. You get your \$500.00-a-month cash—tax-free—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Now, this low-cost plan from National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your introductory rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this \$500.00-a-month plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, in addition to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Use the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage or rent payments, to replace savings—or any necessary, but costly, expenses not covered by other hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have some hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover all bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed this low-cost plan that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! And that's not all. Suppose you have a growing family—this policy (NH10-669)... .

PAYS \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS \$250.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, when you're 65 or over. And a full \$500.00-A-MONTH CASH thereafter—even for life. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital.

PAYS \$300.00-A-MONTH CASH if a covered child is hospitalized for injury or illness. Coverage for accidents begins the very first day in the hospital; sickness coverage begins the sixth day in the hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS \$2,000.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are hospitalized at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in the hospital—even for life, if necessary.

PAYS \$400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a registered nurse at home if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

PAYS up to \$2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this plan as a valuable addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other company. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months, and \$500.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter...even for life if necessary!

Pays you \$300.00-a-month cash whenever any dependent child is hospitalized.

When you choose Coverage for Children, all your unmarried dependent children from age one month through 18 years are covered, too! What's more, any newborn children you have in the future are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost to you. And whenever any of your children go to the hospital, this National Home plan pays you at the rate of \$300.00-a-month cash, for as long as necessary. Children are covered for accidents from the first day and for sickness from the sixth day.

Pays you tax-free cash Maternity Benefits, too.

With this plan, you can also collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for every day you are confined to the hospital for pregnancy, childbirth, or even miscarriage. You get this cash, which is yours to use as you see fit, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. Of course, both parents must be enrolled in this plan for the entire period of pregnancy.

Pays you up to \$4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at Home.

Here's a wonderful "get well" benefit of this National Home plan: You collect cash benefits at the rate of \$100.00 a month when your doctor has you employ a full-time registered nurse within five days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. You are paid for the same number of covered days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months!

Double Cash Accident Benefit.

When you and your insured spouse are hospitalized at the same time for an accidental injury, this National Home plan pays you an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE CASH BENEFIT. You receive not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. Your spouse receives not \$500.00 but \$1,000.00 a month. That's \$2,000.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month (when under age 65) starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to \$2,000.00 cash for these accidental losses...

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect \$1,000.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and \$2,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit.

Should you—the policyowner—be hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this National Home plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 2-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again pay any premiums while you are in the hospital—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Home policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or

disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy...during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in *Reader's Digest*, *Parents*, *National Geographic* and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than \$1,500,000.00 a month. In addition, our Company has a RECOMMENDED rating from *Best's Insurance Reports*, one of the foremost insurance authorities in the nation.

Fast, reliable claim service when needed most.

You never really know how good a policy is until you have to make a claim. That's why we think you'll be interested in what some of our National Home members have to say. Their comments—quoted below—are typical of the hundreds of expressions of appreciation we receive from policyowners every week.

"Received your checks totaling \$585.68 for injury. I appreciated your kindness and promptness in the claim. It certainly came in handy and I had less worries knowing I had this protection. You certainly paid all the benefits stated in the policy without question." Mrs. ANGELA B. HARDY, Abbeville, Louisiana.

"You folks were very prompt in sending the money when my wife went to the hospital for surgery. Thank you so much." HAROLD DOVENSNOG, Zanesville, Ohio.

"I was more than satisfied with the way my claim was handled. One couldn't ask for better service and the 'get well soon' message was one of the nicest thoughts on your part. I thank you sincerely." MARGUERITE LINDAY, Duluth, Minnesota.

Outstanding Americans like these Recommend this Coverage.

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, internationally known evangelist, author, missionary states: "In offering low-cost health insurance by mail, you are rendering a valuable service to thousands of people who have no other opportunity to avail themselves of such protection. It's reassuring to know that policyowners insured by the National Liberty group are receiving more than \$1,500,000.00 a month in benefits."

JEROME HINES, leading bass with the Metropolitan Opera Company: "It seems to me that the concept of health insurance by mail is a very sensible one. It's quick, easy and economical. Nobody makes surprise visits to your home to ask personal questions. There's no medical examination. And costly processing charges are eliminated. This means more protection at less cost. I congratulate National Home Life Assurance Company for meeting a real need."

National Home commended in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress

National Home, a division of National Liberty Corporation, has been commended in the United States Congressional Record for bringing low-cost insurance to the general public: "National Liberty deserves recognition for providing service beyond the expected, service willingly offered to those who are not being cared for in other ways. The secret of success for its low-cost insurance plans. With the highest public interest at heart, the National Liberty Corporation group of companies combines reliability and quality of service with noteworthy price advantages. It is to be commended on its leadership and vision in this field of human welfare."

Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this plan? Because this is a guaranteed enrollment offer, we can open the enrollment only during a limited time period—with a firm deadline date for everyone. To this is added the fact that broad coverage at these rates, we must receive your Enrollment Form during the same period as all the others.

As soon as we receive your Enrollment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Mail. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. It is a very short document and you must be completely surprised to see there is no fine print! Show it, if you wish, to your doctor, lawyer, insurance agent, or some other trusted advisor.

Here are your low rates:

The following rate chart shows how little it costs after the first month to cover yourself, your spouse and any adult dependent. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only \$2.95
45-49	only \$3.40
50-54	only \$3.75
55-59	only \$4.35
60-64	only \$5.00
65-69	only \$5.55
70-74	only \$6.65

Only \$1.55 more per month covers all your unmarried dependent children...from the age of one month through 18 years. Newborn children are covered automatically at the age of one month—at no additional cost. And that if you wish, just add \$1.15 monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too.

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next. Once you have enrolled in this National Home plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state.

Act NOW—'Later' May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.

TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

Medical Costs Skyrocketing!



YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THIS NATIONAL HOME PLAN

- How much will I be paid when I go to the hospital?**
You will receive cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month (\$16.67 a day). When you're 65 or over, you collect (in addition to any Medicare benefits) \$250.00 a month for the first 3 months and \$500.00 monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized thereafter. And you collect cash for an accident even if you're in the hospital for only one day. Coverage for illness begins the sixth day—and benefits are paid in full for as long as you're hospitalized...even for life, if necessary.
- Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital?**
You collect cash at the rate of \$300.00 a month whenever any of your children (age 1 through 18 years) go to the hospital. If Coverage for Children is added to the basic plan, Coverage for accidents begins on the first day—sickness on the sixth day. And if you have a growing family—as soon as any newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—automatically...at no additional cost.
- When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**
This new plan (NH10-669) covers you from the very first day for accidents and from the sixth day for sickness—even for life, if necessary! Most everyone has some insurance or savings to take care of a one to five-day hospital stay. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this "deductible" feature enables us to give you broad coverage at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.
- Will you pay me cash benefits for pregnancy?**
Yes, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits have been added to the basic plan. You collect cash at the rate of \$500.00 a month for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this plan for entire pregnancy period.)
- Suppose I'm hospitalized for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**
If you—the policyowner—are hospitalized for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this plan will PAY ALL PREMIUMS that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond the initial 2-week period. You aren't expected to pay back either.
- Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my policy cover?**
Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; confinements within a U.S. Government hospital or a nursing or convalescent facility; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.
- What are the requirements to enroll in this National Home plan?**
You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and to qualify during the Enrollment Period you must enroll before midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
- Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan during this Enrollment Period?**
Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrollment Form in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" or restrictive endorsements can be put on your policy!
- How do I enroll?**
Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and mail it via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency, for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home policy by mail. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted advisor. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Wilcox
PRESIDENT

National Home Life Assurance Company



National Home Life Assurance Company
a division of National Liberty Corporation

Governor William W. Stanton, Chairman of the Board
Adm. Offices: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

This policy is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

Established 1920—Over 50 Years of Service

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Home, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM									
Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 2-1302-5-19									
(Please Print)									
NAME		First		Middle Initial		Last			
ADDRESS									
CITY									
STATE									
ZIP									
DATE OF BIRTH									
AGE									
SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>									
OCCUPATION									
List all dependents to be covered under this plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)									
NAME (Please Print)		RELATIONSHIP		SEX		DATE OF BIRTH		AGE	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
<input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.									
I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.									
Signature X		Date		NH10-669 EP 5 (500)					
MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., JAN. 14, 1971									

ملكو من الجمل

Sales in	
Bonds	\$1,000 High Low Last
1	100
2	200
3	300
4	400
5	500
6	600
7	700
8	800
9	900
10	1000
11	1100
12	1200
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92	9200
93	9300
94	9400
95	9500
96	9600
97	9700
98	9800
99	9900
100	10000

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!

THE "FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

special recruitment section will appear
JANUARY 4th
in the **INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

- * This issue will offer a comprehensive wrap-up of the 1970 highs and lows for every stock listed on both the New York and American Stock Exchanges.
- * This end-of-year stock wrap-up and expectancies for 1971 will give extra mileage to recruitment advertisers appearing on the same day in this special section.
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For Great Britain

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Miss Mickey v. Tekelenburg
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London W.O.2
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38 Sechenheimer Landstrasse
6 Frankfurt-am-Main
Tel.: 56 38 29; 56 38 31,
62 Rue de Livourne,
Brussels 5
Tel.: 380-754

International Herald Tribune
21 Rue de Berri,
Paris (8e)
Tel.: 253-28-50,
9 Avenue des Feuillants,
1012 Lausanne,
Tel.: (021) 28 93 42

**Robensstraat 68A,
Amsterdam-8,
Tel.: 127913.**

**55 via della Mercede,
00167 Roma,
Tel.: 673-437.**

International Herald Tribune
444 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10022.
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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the **Herald Tribune**. To place an advertisement, contact your Herald Tribune representative or Miss Fox (Room 21, Box 6, Herald Tribune, Tel. 22).

PCD



DAGWOOD, ONE OF THE GIRLS DIDN'T SHOW UP AND WE WERE WONDERING.

OKAY, GIRLS—SHIRLEY GOT HIM!

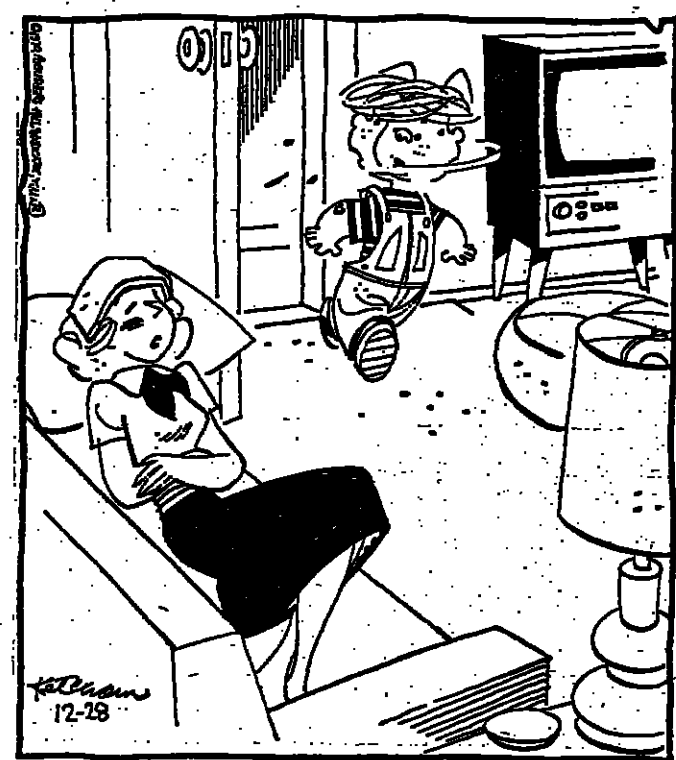
YOU'RE CERTAINLY A GOOD SPORT TO FILL IN U.S. DAGWOOD.

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By Alan Truscott

KILICKS ACTS TAICE
 WIRTH OWOW ORAL
 MOIRE AREA LAWE
 ANGLE MISTLETOE
 HARASS HILT
 ART SUAT EARTAG
 BOSC FILM SEQUIL
 ANTA PEAGE EYRA
 SCAMT SOIL SAAR
 HORDS LIER MEY
 YAP INCUBI
 STOCKIMES HAMAN
 LENA KOHL PRATO
 ASON ENTO LITTLE
 GORE DOST EASEL

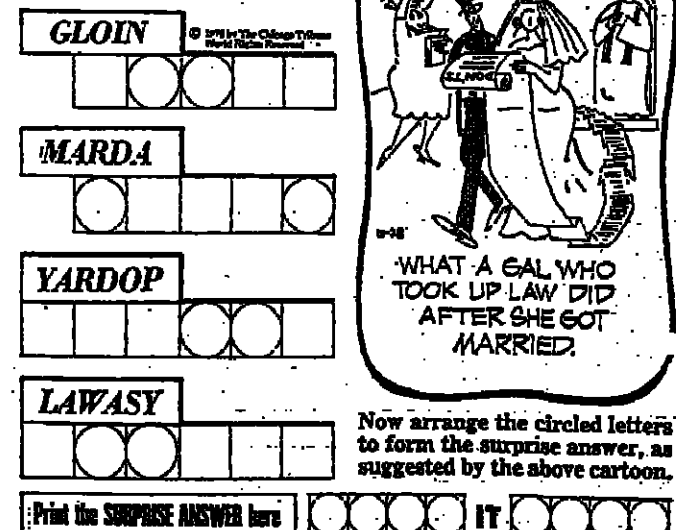
DENNIS THE MENACE



I CAN'T FIND MY RECORDS, OR MY LITTLE RADIO, OR MY YAZZOO HORN, OR.....

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEVINE

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: YACHT NOISY DRUDGE FUNNELS

Saturday's Answer: What a stag guest at the annual surgeons' dance said—MAY I CUT IN?

THE TYRANNY OF NOISE

By Robert Alex Baron. St. Martin's Press. 294 pp. \$

Reviewed by Patrick M. McGrady, Jr.

EVER since Mr. Slatery the contractor nested his fistful air compressors, jackhammers, pneumatic drills under my infant daughter's bedroom two years ago, I have been waiting for the publication of a book like "The Tyranny of Noise." It signifies an ecological landmark, the first comprehensive, serious counterattack against the world's most prevalent

With this book, Robert Alex Baron, former actor and currently head of New York's Citizens for a Quieter City, joins the ranks of the Naders, Ehrlichs, Messersing members who have helped the establishment shine in the grand, public-be-damned manner.

It is a reading in outrage and frustration. Barron, who also tried to duel with Slattery's Army, got just as far as I did with them—nothing was exactly necessary. Slattery himself suffered for a mere ten days or so, poor Barron endured their racket for nearly three years. The rule of thumb seems to be that any socially useful pretext (such as subway construction in Barron's case), gets the noisemaker a few more months to commit acoustical murder in the neighborhood.

What is especially disturbing about all this is, as Baron demonstrates, that there are quieter alternatives for the ear-crushing equipment used by construction companies. Yet so far government agencies have not lifted a finger to compel the noise-makers to use them.

Noise is driving lots of us crackers. A mother threatens to bomb the J.F.K. control tower. A Parisian potshoots at the frolicking patrons of a restaurant across the street. An otherwise staid business executive starts snoring at Air France Jet Thrive

low over his newly purchased farm (he eventually moved). In Munich, a more imaginative soul, dubbed the Kartoffel-Werfer (potato-thrower) by the press, scared hell out of pilots with massive dumpling-missiles launched at their fuselages from his homemade Roman-style slingshot. Crazy, perhaps, but he got the airplanes' flight test program off to a flying start.

Ever since Julius Caesar tried vainly to ban daylight chariot-racing in Rome, people have complained about noise. But it remained for Baron (who now has a \$300,000 Ford grant) to assemble evidence that showed stucco crashing to the ground and generally raised the hell only major earthquakes capable of the 300-projected SST's ever get of ground. We may look for a multiplicity of suchasters.

that trauma wrought by noise is very real and very dangerous. Noise increases tension, arouses and stress, causes cholesterol changes, wakes you from the deep sleep that keeps you from psychosis; it whips up your blood pressure, delays your healing and even normal hospital activity turns many institutions into acoustical torture chambers; traumatizes weak hearts, worsens infections and arthritis.

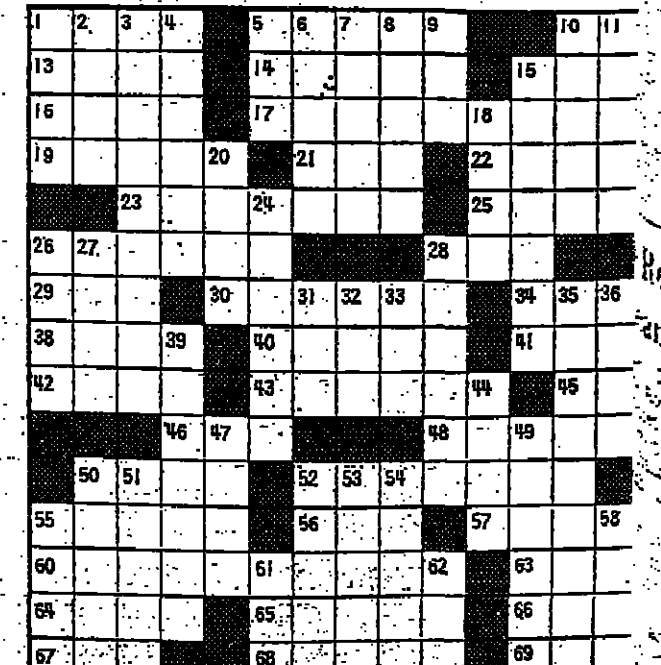
Environmentally conscious kids are stupid when it comes to noise. The amplified rock sounds they trip on will cause many of them to become pre-

Author of "The Youth fors," Patrick M. McGrath wrote this review for *World, literary supplement The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD By Will W.

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ACROSS		46 Traffic circle	15 Put down
1 Cat, in Spain	50 Pretty	18 Old French	
5 Subway gap	52 Sound from a tree	20 Pitcher's plea	
10 Dernier	55 "Green Hat" author	24 Epic narrative	
13 Scent	56 Fleming	26 Something destructive	
14 Second-rate stuff	57 Shelve	27 Part of the exterior	
15 Greek letters	60 Funny Add	31 Refrain syll.	
16 Abominable snowman	63 Kind of case	32 Shooting m. Fr.	
17 House area	64 Literary collections	33 Cry by work on chair	
19 Residue	65 Flower part	35 Arbitrary item	
21 Torque	66 Lab equipment	36 Fray	
22 Ejects	67 Enclose, in	37 Paris airport	
23 Geometric shape	68 Parades	39 Typewriter	
25 Consumes	69 Printing direction	44 Norse giant	
26 Of a pouch, in anatomy		47 Gainsay	
28 Somewhat Suffix	DOWN	49 Snuffs the h	
29 Salutation	1 Spanish painter	50 Neck	
30 "Once —, twice shy"	2 Drinks	51 Arm bones	
34 She loved	3 "Step —"	52 Spent	
Narcissus	4 Windows	53 Chief Justice	
23 Tide	5 Ship: Abbr	1874-88	
40 Zodiac sign	6 Bridge term	54 S. Indian	
41 Designer	7 icy deposits	55 from a dist	
42 Noble	8 kind of sauce	58 Seven of elv on offense	
43 Cast a pall	9 Little Fr.	59 Coup d'—	
45 Chick	10 Made a selection.	61 Athlete's de	
46 Madison Ave. output	11 Haymarket and others	62 Certain tra	
	12 Doctrines		



Observer

Telephone-itis

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Man's inability to let a ringing telephone ring itself out has been clinically documented only up to a point. The question that remains to be answered is, is there any non-telephonic activity that man will refuse to interrupt for a telephone call?

Baker

We know that he will interrupt his dinner, his bath, his conversation with interesting persons, his household entertainments and similar domestic activities at the telephone's insolent ring, even though it is a statistical certainty that the caller will be a real-estate salesman, someone with bad news or a stranger who has a wrong number.

This is not all. At a higher level of involvement, he will suspend the watching of televised football games, family quarrels, the third martini, manifestations of love.

All this we have known for years. Until very recently, however, researchers have assumed that there were some activities on which men concentrated so intensely that the telephone bell would fall on bored ears.

One of these activities was thought to be bank robbery. Until recently, it had been an article of faith among veteran observers and unimpeachable sources that no man in the act of robbing a bank would interrupt his activity to answer the telephone.

Well, we now know how wrong that assumption was. In South Chicago Heights, Ill., last week, a man robbing the American Savings Bank answered the telephone's ring. Just as slavishly as you and I, poor reader, put down our knife and fork to bark to the bell we know will bring us nothing but a sales pitch for dance lessons or a plea from Cousin Oedipus for bail-bond money.

The caller was not a dance studio selling lessons, but a Chicago radio station, WGN, which had heard reports that a robbery was in progress at the American Savings Bank. The WGN man to whom the man at the bank, who hadn't been able to resist answering the telephone found himself talking was Don Harris, and the conversation, which deserves full reporting because of its anthropological importance, went as follows:

Harris: What's going on out

there? I understand you're got a robbery.

Telephone slave: Yes. Who's this speaking, please?

Harris: WGN.

T.S.: This is the robber. This is the so-called robber. I guess.

Harris: What are you doing in there?

T.S.: Well, I just wanted to tell you honestly, WGN, I tried to make it the shortest way possible and it's the wrong way.

This conclusion apparently accompanied the man's observation that he was at the very moment surrounded by police men. His capture was broadcast by way of the open telephone, to WGN's listeners a few moments later.

The importance of this landmark telephone-answering event can scarcely be overstated. If a man is now so completely under the spell of the telephone bell that he will interrupt being captured by police during a bank robbery in order to answer the phone, we are on to something tremendous.

The implications for new police technique are obvious. A robber answering the telephone is a robber who will have at least one gun hand out of action when the police arrive. Before arriving hereafter, policemen may diminish their danger by having the desk sergeant place a call.

In any case, the evidence is strong enough to justify testing the telephone's power in the ultimate situation. For the purpose of this test, a man approximately 125 years old will have to be found. This man should be suffering from perhaps three incurable ailments. He should be about to die.

At the instant his doctors detect the final flickering out of pulse, a telephone at his ear should ring. If the evidence compiled so far means what it seems to mean, there can be no doubt that our 125-year-old man will interrupt his dying, pick up the phone and say, "Hello."

It would be a good idea then to have, instead of a dance studio or real-estate speculator, a radio station placing the call. "This would enable us to test at the same time whether, as all the evidence also suggests, everyone in America is now ready, on an instant's notice, to step into the role of performer for microphone or camera.

If our subject, after interrupting his dying to answer the telephone, should say, upon hearing that he was being called by radio station WGN, "This is the so-called almost last lamented 125-year-old man, WGN, and I want to tell you how grateful I am for this wonderful century and a quarter in America"—well, that's what they call proving two points with one phone call.

Culture Is Blooming in 'The Sahara Of Bozart'

Sasha Gosic and Larry Bailey dancing in "The Nutcracker."

The New York Times—Ed Jones.

By James T. Wooten

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (NYT).—With the help of George C. Wallace and Petr I. Tchakovsky, this smoky city has succeeded from the Sahara of the Bozart, that mythical, cultureless land lying just south of H. L. Mencken's Baltimore.

Its withdrawal was consummated last weekend in two spectacular performances of a favorite holiday ballet, "The Nutcracker," by the Alabama State Ballet Company and the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

For many of the more than 7,000 people who watched and applauded, life here in the South may never again be precisely the same.

"I never heard of it before and I'd never seen any toe-dancing," said Walter F. Clavidge in the lobby of the Municipal Auditorium after the show. The 43-year-old steelworker smiled slightly, almost sheepishly, as he talked. "But it was really something, wasn't it? Really beautiful. I never saw anything like it before."

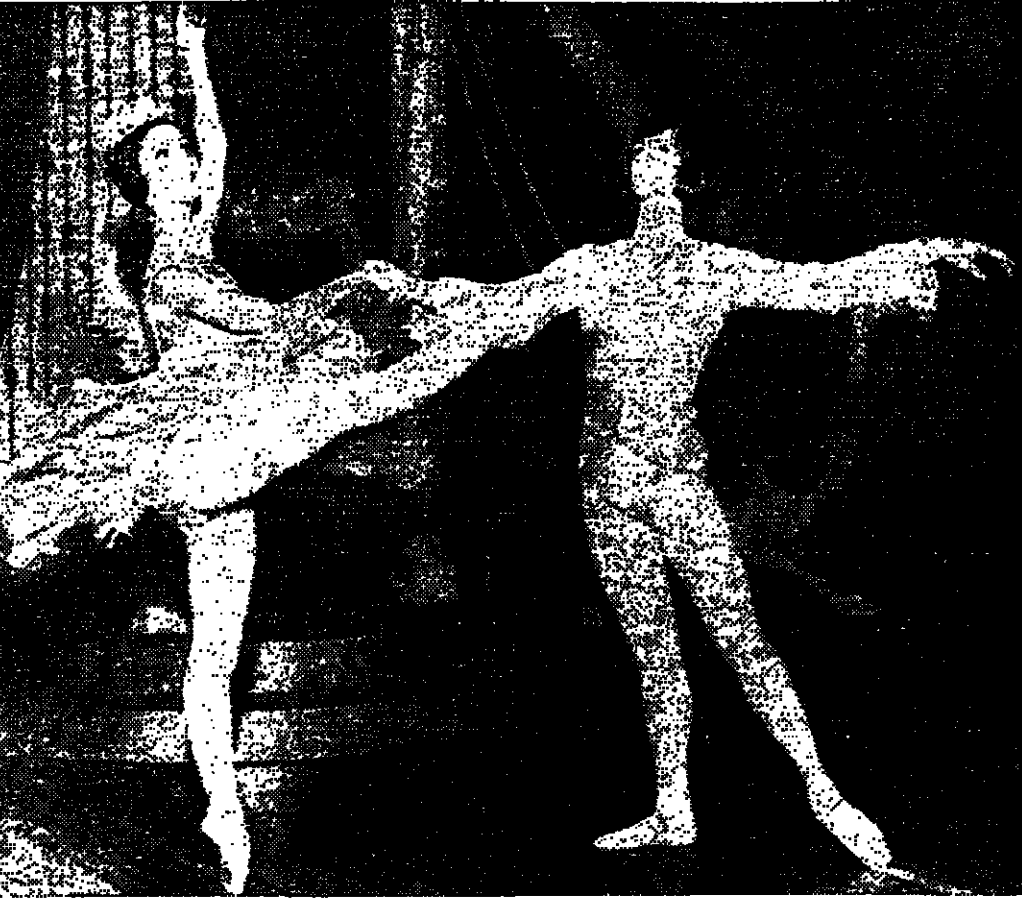
With unintentional accuracy, Mr. Clavidge was speaking for a large segment of the audience who, like him, are part of the South's vast laboring class, and who, like him, have never before seen ballet.

"This is the true test of culture here," Mrs. David Roberts 3d, a member of the ballet company's board of directors, said exuberantly as the cavernous hall emptied. "Can you get the non-country-clubbers to come out for something like this?"

Given her criteria, "The Nutcracker" was a success. They came by the hundreds in bowties, in corduroy jackets, in sports shirts, in suede loafers and white socks, and they were ushered to their seats by 60 young, black students in tuxedos and officially hosted by the State Labor Council of the AFL-CIO.

Now, community groups are sponsoring touring theater, opera and ballet companies in cities all across the South; and, in the larger ones, artists such as Van Cliburn and Arthur Schnabel are being brought to local audiences by formally chartered arts organizations.

Still, despite the presence of symphony orchestras in several larger communities such as this, artistic expression has generally been imported from outside the South for the pleasure of the upper class.



Sasha Gosic and Larry Bailey dancing in "The Nutcracker."

The New York Times—Ed Jones.

No Complaints

"And I noticed," observed James Hatcher, the show's director, "that nobody complained about Tchakovsky being a Russian."

As with other complex and demanding forms of artistic expression, the dance has traditionally been about as popular here as cricket or the balalaika; and native patrons of the arts constantly fret over the general disinterest shown by their fellow Southerners in "the finer things."

It was this attitude, a product perhaps of the region's rugged, rather sparse life styles, that drew the wrath of the grim Mr. Mencken in his famous 1920s essay, "The Sahara of the Bozart," a scathing commentary on the lack of culture in the South.

But over the last 30 years, as its economy turned away from its agrarian roots and became essentially industrial, more and more Southerners have been exposed to the arts in what Ralph McGill, the late Atlanta editor, called a "blossoming renaissance."

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"I think that's why the Alabama Ballet Company is significant," Mr. Hatcher reasoned. "It's not only good, and it really is, it's also home-grown, and that's important if we ever expect to interest the masses in the arts."

It was precisely this point that led Mr. Wallace, now the governor-elect, to create the Alabama Council on the Arts and Humanities in 1965 during his first term. As a self-appointed spokesman for the South, Mr. Wallace often expresses bitterness at what he believes to be the haughty, superior attitudes of Northerners.

"We're as good as they are," he says frankly and frequently. "We're just as smart, just as creative, just as cultured—but they still look down their noses."

Center, where they pursue courses of studies related to the arts and earn portions of their tuition by working at various jobs.

"We tell people how good they are and they don't believe us," Mrs. Roberts said. "But after they see them, they believe. Some say it's incredible that this could come from Alabama—sort of a 'What good can come from Lazarus' syndrome. But it's really nothing more than inspiration and hard work."

Mrs. Roberts, an irrepressible civic worker whose reputation in conservative Birmingham is that of "an integrationist liberal," nevertheless maintains a rigid admiration for the contributions of Mr. Wallace, not only to the ballet company, one of her favorite projects, but also to the arts in general.

Over the last five years, state money has helped keep the high school and the arts program at the University Center going. "He takes such great pride in the accomplishments of young, talented people who are from this state that he finds it almost impossible to say no to us," she said.

He did, however, say no to an invitation to attend one of the performances of "The Nutcracker," and chose instead to fly to Iowa yesterday for a speech.

Amid the color and gaiety of the show, he did not seem to be missed.

The conductor, Amerigo Marino, raised his baton, the overture began, the curtain rose and the Municipal Auditorium, where only last fall Mr. Wallace fervently pledged continued militancy against school integration, was transformed into a sparkling holiday ball filled with sugar plums and dewdrops, cavaliers and clowns, harlequins and happiness.

Mr. Mencken would have been surprised.

Many of the dancers are students either at the High School of Fine Arts here in Birmingham, or at the University

of Alabama.

When the curtain opened, she saw a polished corps of disciplined performers who in the last three years have danced in Italy, Venezuela and Scotland, and whose itinerary includes a maiden appearance next month in New York City and an encore in Italy next summer.

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PEOPLE:

Mamie Eisenhower

Most Admired Woman

For the second consecutive year, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower tops the list of women most admired by the American people, according to the results of a year-end Gallup Poll. A total of 1,517 adults, asked the question: "What woman that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most, and who is your second choice?" voted the widow of President Eisenhower their favorite of 1970, with first and second choices combined. Runner-up on this year's list is Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, who placed third in 1969 and sixth in 1968. In third place for 1970 is Israeli Premier Golda Meir, followed, in order, by Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, Mrs. Aristotle S. Onassis (the former Jacqueline Kennedy), Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.

Receiving honorable mention in the 1970 poll were: Pearl S. Buck, Queen Elizabeth II, Virginia Graham, Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, Clara Booth Luce, Dr. Margaret Mead, Mrs. John W. Mitchell, Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs. Harry S. Truman. Also mentioned were: Shirley Temple Black, Rep. Shirley Chisholm, Doris Day, Princess Grace of Monaco, Ann Landers, Jeanne Dixon, Svetlana Stalina, Pearl Bailey, Dr. Joyce Brothers, Betty Fitzgerald, Jane Fonda, Betty Furness, Mrs. Billy Graham, Bess Myerson, Grant Tinker, Porter, Ingrid Bergman and Loretta Young.

Dr. Christian Barnard's divorced first wife intends to ignore a civil claim instituted against her in Munich by the movie actress Glynis Johns. Barnard, who reportedly was sued for \$30,000 from Mrs. Aletta ("Lewtie") Barnard and the German magazine Gluck following a series of autobiographical articles in which Mrs. Barnard published two love letters which she alleged were written by the actress to the heart-transplant pioneer. "I am not going to do anything about it," Mrs. Barnard said yesterday. "The German magazine will probably contest the claim but I am not going to judge any statement. I have been advised that the German court has no jurisdiction over me because I am a South African citizen." In the quick article, Mrs. Barnard said she contemplated suicide after finding Miss Johns' alleged letters to her husband in his suitcase during a visit to the United States in 1968. She has since divorced the surgeon, who married 18-year-old South African, Barbara Zoellner last February.

Following the formal White House denial of Tricia Nixon's engagement to Edward Finch Cox, the young lady in question yesterday flew to New York City to spend part of the Christmas holidays with the young man in question. Should the rumor eventually prove to be true, however, Cox, a Harvard law student, had the blessing of at least one member of the Nixon family. Asked about the "engagement," Tricia

said she was "glad" to hear of the match. "I had three, but one died," she said in an interview in yesterday's editions of The People. "As it is, I find that two are just ample. If I had any more I would not be able to do them justice and keep them happy and contented." "I would like a son," continued Tricia, "but he would have to be born in Yemen. If I return, I shall ask my wives to stop the pill and get cracking on the business of bearing me a son."

Nepal Bans Tiger Hunts

KATMANDU, Nepal, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Hunting tigers in Nepal will be banned starting March 1, 1971, to save them from extinction, the government announced. The tiger population in the country has been depleted through the years by hunting.



Mrs. Eisenhower.

ola's sister, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, said: "I approve."

Adam Faith, British pop singer who has developed into a straight actor, announced last week that his wife, Jacqueline, a former dancer, has given birth in London to a baby daughter. Though the infant named Katy, was born four weeks prematurely and weighed only three pounds 12 ounces, both mother and daughter were reported in fine health.

Police in Mulberry, Fla., reported OPI yesterday, had their own way of wishing out-of-state motorists "Merry Christmas." They arrested six of them for breaking the "Christmas Law." The law made it illegal for non-Floridians to pass through Mulberry Dec. 25 without accepting a basket of fruit and the best wishes of the townspeople.

While the drivers, some of them the first thought they'd stumbled onto another speed trap, the officers firmly explained the new law, warned them not to break it again, and sent them on their way with their gift baskets and, perhaps, a new opinion of the Sunshine State.

For one deposed Arabian ruler, happiness is a harem of two wives, a generous supply of pills and a luxurious home in the suburbs of London. King El-Badr, who ruled Yemen until a 1962 military coup deposed him, has taken up residence in a \$30,000 house in Rickley, As a Muslim, the 39-year-old ex-king is entitled to keep four wives, but he has only two, "I had three, but one died," he said in an interview in yesterday's editions of The People. "As it is, I find that two are just ample. If I had any more I would not be able to do them justice and keep them happy and contented." "I would like a son," continued El-Badr, "but he would have to be born in Yemen. If I return, I shall ask my wives to stop the pill and get cracking on the business of bearing me a son."

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